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SOVIET USING RICHES IN OIL TO AID PLAN

Sale Abroad One of Surest Ways to Obtain Currency for Foreign Purchases

PRODUCTION GROWS AT RECORD SPEED

Output Ahead of Five-Year Goal; Experts Deny Wish to Depress World Price

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Oil ranks with grain and timber as one of the three major exports with the aid of which the Soviet Union is conquering a large place on world markets. The Soviet economic authorities have been developing the country's oil resources which are mainly concentrated in the two large Caucasian fields about Baku and Gronzy, supplemented by oil-bearing areas around Maikop, in the North Caucasus, Emba, on the eastern shore of the Caspian Sea, and in Northern Sakhalin, at a pace which far outstrips the gains of the rest of the world in oil production.

A few facts and figures help to make this point clear. Between 1925 and 1930 world oil production, outside the Soviet Union, increased from 147,000,000 to 175,000,000 tons or by 24 per cent, while Soviet oil output during the same period grew from 7,200,000 tons to 18,700,000 tons. This growth of Soviet output has continued during the present year, when the world depression has caused a curtailment in most other countries. The oil industry was one of the first Soviet industries to complete its Five Year Plan, attaining in 2½ years—by March 1931—the level of production which had originally been planned for 1933.

Larger Production Planned

If the Soviet Union accounted for 3.6 per cent of world oil production in 1923, it provided 11.2 per cent of the output for 1931, so far as this can be measured at the present time. Present plans call for the production of about 46,000,000 tons of oil in 1933, more than double the originally projected figure.

Along with this rapid growth of output has gone a steady increase in the export of oil products, which reached the figure of 4,803,000 tons in 1930, as against 947,000 tons in 1913. The motor industry of the Soviet Union is still in an extremely early stage of development; and much of the projected increase in the output of oil will be used up by new automobiles, trucks and tractors, and by the fuel needs of industry and transport. However, Soviet specialists in oil are confident that the increased output will make it

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French Officials Found 'Not Guilty' Of Bank Collusion

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, July 24—The French Senate in acquitting M. Raoul Peret, former Minister of Justice, on charges of malfeasance in office in connection with financial operations of M. Albert Oustric, the banker, showed greater leniency than was anticipated.

By a vote of 207 to 55 the upper house sittings in the High Court of Justice last evening declared M. Peret and three accomplices acquitted on all counts.

Thus was brought to a close the most noteworthy political trial in France within recent years. Its repercussions were felt throughout the nation's political life, notably last December, when the second Tardieu Cabinet, in which M. Peret was Minister of Justice, was overthrown.

Last autumn M. Peret was prominently mentioned as a likely candidate for the Presidency of the French Republic, but the Oustric Bank collapse and the findings of the parliamentary commission inquiry resulted in his elimination from the electoral contest last May.

Having found M. Peret not guilty of malfeasance in office, the Senate consequently rendered a similar verdict concerning M. Gaston Vidal, former Undersecretary of State, Senator René Besnard, former Ambassador at Rome, and M. Albert Favre, former Undersecretary of State, who had been charged with complicity in the Oustric affair. The acquittal of M. Besnard and M. Favre had been foreseen since the public prosecutor did not press charges against them before the Senate.

While finding the accused not guilty, the Senate nevertheless, characterized as "deplorable" certain practices of collusion between financiers and governmental officials which have been revealed in the course of extensive inquiries arising out of the Oustric case.

Consideration of M. Peret's long and honorable career in public life previous to the accusations brought against him, obviously inclined the senators toward leniency for the man who had occupied a prominent position among them.

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Dried Fruit Industry Gains in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aust.

AFTER a period of low prices and limited exports, the dried fruits industry, confined largely to South Australia and Victoria, has turned definitely toward prosperity.

The banks of the River Murray, where many returned soldiers have settled, show new scenes of activity, and export prices are good.

One of the most important questions at the moment is trade with Canada, and already the proposed treaty between that Dominion and Australia has had a stimulating effect.

Mexico Studies Plan to Utilize Returned Labor

Hopes by Colonization to Benefit by Things Men Learned in the U. S.

By HOWLAND COX

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, July 24—An interesting colonization scheme for repatriated Mexican labor was discussed yesterday before members of the sixth annual seminar of the Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America.

The hope was expressed by Dr. Manuel Gamio of the Committee on Social Defense that, through colonization, knowledge acquired by Mexican laborers while in the United States could be used to benefit the large, less fortunate social mass of Mexicans.

Since 1930, he said, emigration to the states had ceased while the number of individuals returning to Mexico numbered almost 200,000. Ethnologically these persons are Indians or Mestizos, he said, and have obtained from the republic north of the Rio Grande, a cultural level more advanced than that characterising the average Mexican laborer. At present they are scattered throughout the republic, but principally in the states of Michoacan, Jalisco and Guanajuato.

It has been suggested, he said, that they be formed in groups and located near villages and communities. This, he believed, to be essential to safeguard them from being forced to live again in houses with dirt floors and blackened walls, and where air, sun and light are a minor consideration.

Reverts to Old Customs

As explained by Dr. Gamio, it has been found that laborers returning to Mexico have often been absorbed by masses less well advanced than themselves. During the time they had lived in the United States they had formed colonies where ideas of nationality and homeland had been enlarged, and there had been developed habits of coöperation and brotherhood. In spite of all this, Dr. Gamio said, upon returning to Mexico the desire for association with their fellows was often displaced by a trend toward individualism.

This is partially explained, Dr. Gamio said, by dissipation of social and racial inferiority that had weighed so heavily while they were in the United States, and it is further accounted for by centuries of traditions behind each individual. However, the explanation must not interfere, he said, with the progress made while in the North, through development of a technique for the handling of machinery producing such things as bricks, shoes, and furniture, the making of steel and the experience with advanced ideas of cultivation and harvesting.

To avoid the tendency toward individualism, and to continue the use of practical ideas gained while away from Mexico, two things have been suggested for repatriated natives, he said: first, they should be nourished in a broad and high nationalism; second, after they have been colonized they should be visited frequently by inhabitants of near-by villages and communities.

Necessity Is Shown

The necessity for this is shown, Dr. Gamio said, through an extensive study which has shown that certain ideas have fostered themselves in the minds of natives who have worked in the United States, to a point where they believed themselves superior to those who were once their equal, a belief which they proclaim with an ingenious vanity.

This feeling of superiority, Dr. Gamio said, must be overcome for, in colonization it would have dire results for the repatriate and also for those to whom his contact might have brought progress.

Colonization, to those who have carefully studied it, Dr. Gamio said, means more than giving to the natives of Mexico a practical demonstration of what the technique of labor can produce; it means avoiding economic causes, the coming of which, when conditions throughout the world shall have been improved, will send Mexican labor emigrating again across the Rio Grande to the United States.

AUSTRALIAN ORANGES ARRIVE IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER—The first shipment of the new crop of Australian oranges consisting of 5000 cases has arrived at this port. The fruit is of good quality and is being favorably received by the public.

Australian oranges, it is anticipated, will from now on give steadily increasing competition to California oranges which have dominated the markets of western Canada.

GRAF ZEPPELIN ON FIRST LEG OF ARCTIC CRUISE

Reaches Berlin Port; Flight Has Scientific Purpose, Dr. Eckener Declares

BERLIN, July 24 (AP)—The Graf Zeppelin arrived today at Staaken airport on the outskirts of Berlin, completing the first short leg of her arctic cruise from Friedrichshafen.

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Ger., July 24 (AP)—The dirigible Graf Zeppelin took off for Berlin today at 9:51 a. m. (3:41 a. m., E. S. T.) on the first leg of her cruise to the arctic.

In a radiocast from the dirigible Dr. Hugo Eckener, the commander, said that the flight was for purposes of natural science, and that 75 per cent of the expenses would be borne by foreign associations and a newspaper organization, and 25 per cent by stamp collectors.

The Graf is taking a cargo of mail which will be exchanged in the arctic with the Russian ice-breaker Malygin—and the canceled stamps will be prized items.

Aboard the dirigible were 46 men, 12 of whom are arctic experts or natural scientists. There are 30 members of the crew, three newspaper men and a special Russian wireless operator.

Two American arctic experts—Commander Edward H. Smith of the United States Coast Guard and Commander Lincoln Ellsworth—are representing the American Geographical Society abroad.

Russia Prepares to Aid Zeppelin on Arctic Trip

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The Soviet authorities will facilitate the arctic flight of the Graf Zeppelin. According to T. Malinovsky, head of Osaviakhim, the main Soviet aviation organization, two small mooring masts are being erected in Leningrad, so that the dirigible may be attached from behind as well as from in front. A special wheeled vehicle, capable of transporting the dirigible, has been ordered in Germany, so that the Zeppelin may be moved as circumstances may require, and avoid harm from unusually strong winds. Supplies of gas are being prepared in Russia.

Several Soviet citizens, including the distinguished arctic expert, Prof. R. L. Samoilovitch, who commanded the Soviet ice-breaker, Krassin, when it rescued some of the stranded members of the Nobile party in 1928; Professor Molchanoff, a specialist in the study of atmospheric conditions; and Dr. E. F. Adlers, an aviation engineer, will accompany the dirigible.

The tentative route of the flight is from Archangel to Franz Josef Land, where a wing group of Russian scientific pioneers maintain a radio station. Thence to Northern Land and along the Taimir Peninsula. The dirigible is to return to Archangel and Leningrad, with a possible flight to Moscow.

It is hoped that much new arctic territory will be revealed by means of aerial photographs. Hitherto unknown islands and stretches of land may be discovered. The participants in the flight will be prepared to take atmospheric observations. Arctic weather conditions are of great importance in determining the weather which prevails throughout the world.

The flight will also afford a test of the utility of the dirigible in the arctic zone.

Independent Motortruck Men Start New Drive on Railroads

Seeking to Avert Rate War, Companies Unite to Produce Evidence to Substantiate Claim That Roads Are Conducting 'Unfair Competition'

New England's independent motortruck companies, armed with evidence which they firmly believe will substantiate claims that railroads are indulging in unfair competitive practices, have launched a new offensive to avoid, if possible, a pending price war.

The inevitable result of such a contest, if permitted to gain momentum, would be the extermination of the independent truck men, they declare. This, they believe, would prove a serious blow to New England industry and agriculture which are depending more and more on the economical advantages of motor transportation.

At a hearing before the Public Utilities Commission, yesterday, trucking companies fired their opening shot in the new campaign, an outgrowth of several years of preliminary agitation. The Boston & Maine and New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroads are charged with contracting with large trucking concerns to make hauls within New England at less-than-cost rates. Trucking officials argue further that the railroads' obvious aim is to push the independent trucker out of business.

The "Truck Clans"

From the standpoint of the truck men, yesterday was only faintly symbolic of a strong "gathering of the truck clans" throughout New England to present a massed front at hearings to be continued before the Utilities Commission in September.

Their main objective is to influence the state Legislature at its next annual session to take some action to curb alleged subsidizing activities of the railroads and, if possible, to pass some form of legislation to regulate the trucking business on a basis fair to both the railroads and the truck men. The railroads, in turn, wish to delay actual controversy, at least until the report of a special legislative recess commission has been made on its study of the situation.

As it is now, trucking concerns may establish their own rates. This, it is asserted, enables the railroads to step in and dicker with companies to haul freight which they cannot secure for their own lines at rates which it is claimed are next-to-nothing. The railroads agree to pay the losses sustained by their subsidiaries, it was pointed out.

Complaints Coming In

The general attitude of the trucking companies, indicated by expressions of opinion before and after the meeting, was not one of antagonism toward the railroads. They believe they have a right to feel, however, that the railroads are incurring the disfavor of the public by permitting practices which they themselves in the past have accused the trucking companies of adhering to.

Apparently, too, there is no serious objection to the railroads going into the trucking business, directly or indirectly, provided that they charge

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SCRIP PAYMENTS EASE CONDITIONS IN CHICAGO TIE-UP

$25 Certificates Accepted in Many Cases With Cash in Change

CHICAGO, July 24—Although scrip still remains something of an unknown quantity as a medium of exchange, employees of the Chicago Board of Education, unpaid since April, are finding that it offers temporary relief in many cases, according to reports after the first few days of trial. Nearly $1,000,000 worth has been passed out by the Board.

Retail grocers, hardest hit by non-payment, are finding their distress relieved somewhat, thanks to the participation certificates, said Mr. William L. McFetridge, president of the School Janitors' Union. The union is cashing $25 certificates for members who are willing to have their dues of $7 deducted.

Three public utility companies have advertised that they will accept the smallest denomination, $25, in payment of gas and light bills. Since most of these bills are less than the amount of the certificate, the person who pays gets some cash in change. The Commonwealth Edison Company, one of these utilities, has taken $400,000 in scrip as payment for the school board's bills for light and power.

DRY HEAD THINKS HIGHER-UPS ARE USUALLY CAUGHT

Colonel Woodcock to Continue to Concentrate on Big Violators

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 24—Concentration of enforcement activity against the large violators by Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, head of the prohibition bureau, has yielded notable results in the last fortnight.

In Baltimore, two years' preliminary work culminated in federal grand jury action against 16 companies and 37 individuals July 20 in the most comprehensive dragnet against illicit industrial alcohol diversion yet undertaken.

"I firmly believe that with few exceptions the men higher up are finally caught and convicted," Colonel Woodcock said. "I believe this will be increasingly so in the future. We have augmented our force through an act of Congress to 2000 agents, the largest number of dry workers ever mobilized. I believe their morale is better than ever before. There is no reason why success in New York should not be extended to other areas.

"As I have said before, this is in no sense a 'drive.' We are attempting to avoid the spectacular. These events are simply normal results of an orderly program in which we are directing an increasing number of agents, who are better and better trained, against the bigger offenders."

Colonel Woodcock said the worst beer diversion had been in New York and New Jersey, though cases had been found in Massachusetts, Chicago, and Wisconsin. Permits to operate breweries are now closely scanned by the division, and the agents of the industrial alcohol division of the Treasury, he said. At present near beer is made by a process which calls for the initial manufacture of real beer from which alcohol is later reduced to the legal content. A new process of "arrested fermentation" is being adopted, under which the beverage never reaches a high alcoholic content, Colonel Woodcock said. If this process were universally used many of the problems of the division would end.

Colonel Woodcock's force is being imbued with some of the discipline and morale of the army service under his leadership, and military terms frequently occur in his conversation.

Colonel Woodcock has issued orders that his agents shall use their weapons only in self-defense, and the absence of "incidents" in which bootleggers and in some cases pedestrians or innocent bystanders have been shot by the dry force has been a notable change under his régime.

Canada Finances Technical Training

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 24—A bill authorizing payment to the provinces of $750,000 a year for 15 years for vocational training has been passed by Parliament.

Considerable discussion arose over the respective jurisdiction of the Dominion and the provinces in matters of this kind. Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King suggested it was time that the provinces were called into conference and the British North America Act amended if necessary in order to give the Federal Government authority to make grants on behalf of technical education, old age pensions, and unemployment. If the conference decided that different grants should be discontinued and replaced by larger subsidies to the provinces, Mr. King said, he would be prepared to support such legislation.

All members of Parliament were strongly in favor of encouraging industrial training and technical education throughout Canada.

Franco-German Accord Still Main Issue

★ ★ ★

Neither Has Abandoned Ultimate Objects in Europe

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Contradictory Aims Must Be Reconciled

★ ★ ★

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent

By Radio from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS, July 24—Behind the financial crisis which is particularly acute in Germany, and which statesmen of the world endeavored to relieve at London, there is unquestionably the Franco-German political problem.

With so much talk of Franco-German rapprochement, so many eloquent speeches and such pacts as those of Locarno and that which bears the names of Mr. Frank B. Kellogg and M. Aristide Briand, it was widely assumed that France and Germany were reconciled and therefore that European peace was largely assured. But some months ago this belief began to be shattered.

From the French viewpoint Germany looked as menacing as ever. The Hitlerites with their extreme program, which especially repudiates so-called foreign oppression, obtained triumph at the polls. The steelhelmets paraded near the Polish frontier. A 10,000-ton cruiser was built and another projected, and though they are permitted by the Versailles Treaty, it was claimed that they contained improvements which nullified the intentions of the treaty.

What was regarded as the first step toward Anschluss, or an Austro-German economic union, was taken. There were fresh demands for Eupen and Malmedy. There was a renewed campaign for revision of treaties which sounded aggressive.

Debt Halt Intimated

Finally, there was intimation that payments under the Young plan were impossible, and as Germany was plunging into financial difficulties, President Hoover made his bold proposal to suspend international debts and reparations, and this proposal was followed by a series of conversations and conferences, with the object of saving Germany from bankruptcy.

Throughout these conversations France, though professing its willingness to help in certain conditions, insisted on taking adequate precautions. Such insistence involved delay and France was bitterly criticized for its dilatory and skeptical attitude. As France was in a better position to lend money than other countries, there was actual resentment shown at the French prudence.

Yet it is easy to understand France's position if we are realistic enough to see that politically, France does not trust Germany, and that Germany, by its political manifestations, had done much to arouse this distrust.

There was a period in which M. Briand, by brilliant verbal display, produced the impression that all was well. There was no insincerity, but

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BICENTENNIAL SEEKS A NEW 'WASHINGTON'

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 24—The District of Columbia commission for the George Washington bicentennial is searching for a modern George Washington. The requisites are that he understand farming, have a knowledge of surveying and "in an emergency take a hand in directing a revolution."

The whole country is being canvassed by the District centennial commission in an effort to find a man who can portray the rôle of the first President in a great national pageant to be staged in the National Capital next June as a high light in the observance of the 200th anniversary of Washington's birth. All ranks of society and professions are being combed to find the right man.

One high government official here who is said to bear a striking resemblance to the "father of his country" has been suggested for the rôle, but the commission has announced that it will not make its choice until it has heard from the whole country.

BRITAIN PRESSES FOR PAYMENT OF RUSSIAN DEBTS

Foreign Secretary Conveys Creditors' Impatience at Long Delay

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 24—The British Government is applying pressure on Soviet Russia to obtain definite action on the Anglo-Soviet debts—both state and private—which have run the gantlet of mixed committees for nine months.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary, has called twice on Mr. Gregoire Sokolnikoff, Soviet Ambassador, to explain the rising impatience among British creditors concerned. At today's visit it is known that the Foreign Secretary expressed the considered view that a frank admission of failure to reach any satisfactory agreement would be preferable to a continuance of temporizing tactics amounting to a pretense that relief will be forthcoming to British creditors, when the Soviet Government intends no such thing. Inquiries by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in Soviet circles here draw no very encouraging assurances, while there is no departure from the official view that the deadlock does not affect the prospects of Anglo-Soviet trade, since the two questions are quite unconnected.

Implied They Would Pay

It was only a coincidence that the question in the House of Commons regarding the snail-like progress of the debt committee's work happened to precede a debate on the assistance supplied by the Government's export credits department to Russo-British trade. But there is a very definite practical link which is more and more recognized on both sides. Thus, whereas formerly the Soviet Government flatly refused to acknowledge any claims respecting Russian obligations under the Tsarist régime, the new attitude which made possible the resumption of normal diplomatic relations in October, 1929, is that in return for credits they are willing to pay a small share of such debts, looking upon the payment as additional interest on credits.

The majority of British public opinion, on the other hand, whatever its political label, has gradually come to realize that by itself any discussion of debts payment is academic, but, as originally proposed by Mr. Stafford Talbot, editor of the British-Russian Gazette, it might be expected to bear some fruit if bound up with an extension of trade between the two countries.

The House of Commons debate turned wholly on whether the extension of credits for trade with Russia was or was not good business. Arguing that the development of trade, not recrimination for the past, was the country's main consideration, and that the Government's first duty was to the taxpayer, Major Ralph Glyn, Conservative, made a notable and well-received plea for an unprejudiced policy

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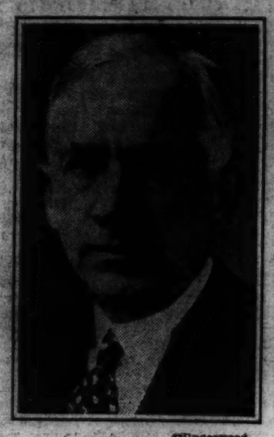
Fletcher Leaves The Tariff Board In Mid-September

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 24—Mr. Henry P. Fletcher, following a visit at the White House today announced his intention of resigning his post as chairman of the reorganized United States Tariff Commission, probably about Sept. 15. This, he said, would complete the year's service he had agreed on when he accepted President Hoover's appointment.

Mr. Fletcher was prevailed upon by President Hoover to accept his present post last year after the enactment of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act. He had retired from the diplomatic service and was understood to be under consideration by Pennsylvania Republican leaders for the national senatorial nomination. Only recently, at the request of the White House, he reported on the work accomplished by the commission in the last 10 months of its activity. Mr. Fletcher reported that the commission in that time had undertaken studies of the rates of more than 150 separate articles and had completed many of these investigations.

To Aid in Solution Of European Problems



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NORMAN H. DAVIS

Wall Street Leader and Student of European Finances

Davis Accepts Post in League; Geneva Pleased

Financier Will Aid Work in Europe as Successor of Jeremiah Smith Jr.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 24—The acceptance by Norman H. Davis, internationally known financial expert, of membership on the League of Nations Finance Committee succeeding Jeremiah Smith Jr. of Boston, was announced here today. Mr. Davis will leave New York for Geneva early in August to attend meetings of his committee. His work on the committee will not necessitate relinquishment of his business interests in the United States; it was said, as the committee meets only three times a year.

Mr. Davis's appointment follows closely upon the visit to this country of Sir James Arthur Salter, director of the Economic and Financial Section of the League. One of the purposes of his visit, it was said, was to find an American of high standing in the international financial world who would accept the position from which Mr. Smith resigned.

Persons conversant with the work of the league in international financial matters hold that Mr. Davis will probably be appointed to the delegation which the finance committee will send to participate in the sessions of the credits committee of the European union commission. This committee, established last May, passes on projects for international reconstruction loans. One of the questions to be considered at its first meeting next month is the French plan for a pan-European rediscount bank.

In 1924 Mr. Davis was appointed by the League of Nations to investigate and seek a solution for the settlement of the Memel controversy between Poland and Lithuania. Three years later President Coolidge appointed him a member of a committee on European reconstruction and world stability. He represented the United States that year at the Genoa conference.

American Co-operation Through Norman H. Davis Is Welcomed at Geneva

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, July 24—Prospect of American coöperation, through the medium of Mr. Norman H. Davis, Wall Street leader, in work of the League of Nations of freeing Europe's credit resources has increased the hopes of success of the League committees on the European union and finance, which convene here late in August.

Now that the London conference has somewhat dispelled political mistrust it is expected that the League economic and financial work will materially help such efforts as are being made in London and Basel.

Mr. Davis' profound knowledge of European economic problems is well remembered since the 1927 economic

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Here's Where One 'Bails Out' Card To Get 'Jason and the Golden Flea'

"Have you the 'Four Horsemen of the Appalachians?'" "Have you 'Jason and the Golden Flea?'" "Have you all the navigable rivers in the United States here?"

No, this is not a civil service examination nor an "intelligence test." It is merely a few of the questions submitted to a typical librarian. A brief tour through such an institution as the Boston or Cleveland Public Libraries will reveal why librarians believe in more and better education.

Even the attendant at the charging and discharging desk is not immune from weird queries. She can tell of many odd requests submitted to her in the course of her daily duties. There she is at the phone, but she will probably be free in a moment.

Should "Enlist Here"

"Yes, someone was just inquiring how to serve Avocado pears, but—excuse me, it's the phone again. Yes, of course there are many books here containing pictures of animals, but hardly one giving those with names of just three letters. For a crossword puzzle? Of course, we understand."

Here comes a pleasant woman, who is asking whether she should "enlist" here and where she should "confront" herself to take home the books. Notice how the attendant is not even amused at her request. Probably she is used to them by now.

"Yes of course, they often ask where one should 'prescribe' for books or 'file a petition,'" the attendant says, "if we should look them over or the man at the door. Some say that their card has 'retired,' or that they would like to 'bail it out.' There was one person desiring a collection of poems by an author whose name sounded like Emerson, but began with Mrs. After considerable thought, he was given a volume by Mrs. Waldo Richards. Then another was looking for a book to prove that the 'pin is mightier than the sword.'"

Again a visitor interrupts her with a request for a book interesting enough to keep his wife from retiring every evening right after dinner. He is followed by another who asks the attendant not to pick out so many books for his wife, who is "getting too smart from reading so much."

"Librarians are often puzzled by incorrect titles and names of

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REICH REGIME EXPECTED NO NEW CREDITS

Public, However, Disappointed at Outcome of Conference

GOVERNMENT SEES VALUE OF RESULTS

People Begin to Feel Effects of Bank Holiday—Need of Long-Term Loans Cited

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, July 24—In all circles except those closest to the Government, which realize that nothing more could have been expected from the London conference than was achieved, there is bitter disappointment today. The vast majority of people expected actual credit to be forthcoming immediately, so when the Chancellor returns with empty hands, the conference is considered a failure.

In circles close to the Government, however, it is explained that the cut-and-dried plan for a long-term loan could not proceed from the conference, and many actually opposed the precipitate arrangement of a loan which would carry political conditions. In these informed quarters the decision to stop the withdrawal of foreign capital is recognized at its full value, while extension of short-term credits is seen to afford the Reichsbank immediate relief. The forthcoming visit of the special bankers' committee to Germany also is regarded as a protective measure of considerable value.

But the general dissatisfaction with the London work really proceeds from the business public which is beginning to feel the results of the protracted bank holiday. The scarcity of money is assuming alarming proportions. Banks with old and world-wide reputations are in difficulties. Companies of long standing cannot meet obligations because they have not access to their deposits in the banks. They are permitted to draw money for paying wages and salaries but cannot get funds to pay for raw materials. The banks simply have not funds and the Reich cannot supply without inflating note circulation.

Now another of Germany's banks is said to be in difficulties and its colleague banks are called upon to support it. The Government has prolonged the bank holiday, already in force for 10 days, until next Tuesday. The effects of practical suspension of all money transactions for so long in a highly industrialized nation need not be explained.

Under these circumstances it is no wonder the modest results at London are not hailed with rejoicing. But the visits of Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Arthur Henderson are anticipated with much relief, since the German people trust their Anglo-Saxon friends more than any other powers. Business, however, still hovers in the balance, and bank directors are calculating desperately against chances of failure.

Laval Says World Peace Depends on Reich Accord

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LONDON, July 24—In a declaration last night, defining the attitude he had adopted throughout the seven-power conference, Premier Pierre Laval of France said there would be no peace in the world until confidence reigned between the French and German peoples.

This confidence, he declared, had been brought considerably nearer as a result of the conversations.

"I believe I have taken the proper course," he said. "The gravity of the financial and economic crisis in Germany caused President Hoover to make his recent proposals. The interested powers agreed to a year's moratorium on reparations and France accepted it on the lines laid down at Paris.

"The adoption of the Hoover proposal also settled temporarily Germany's budgetary difficulties until such time as the measures proposed by Chancellor Bruening take effect.

"But during the past few weeks events served to show the sharpness of the crisis and its dangers. What could, and what ought, the French Government do? It ought at the same time to safeguard the interests of our country and to observe the obligations of international solidarity.

"We have avoided no single conversation. We participated in the London conference in spite of the risks to which it could expose us. If the negotiations at this conference did not solve definitely the problem of the German crisis, they had the wisdom not to go outside the general outline for the discussion which was laid down in advance.

"Will the measures which have been adopted or recommended prove sufficient to withstand the evil? We must hope so. As to the remedies which will act more profoundly, they require precautions and preparations of a technical nature. That will be the task of the committee which will be appointed by the Bank for International Settlements."

Paris Papers Approve Conference Outcome

PARIS, July 24 (AP)—Leading newspapers inclined today to approve the outcome of the seven-power conference in London.

"It is well understood that the London conference is only one stage," said Le Journal. "Let's agree first that this stage was accomplished more easily than was expected. But it is fully admitted now that France will not let herself be maneuvered and will not agree to bear expense which the

English or the Americans cannot or do not want to undertake."

Le Matin declared that no German Government could undertake the financial reestablishment of Germany without guidance. "Germany," the paper said, "would need to be closely advised by foreign advisers of the character of Mr. S. Parker Gilbert."

Le Petit Parisien averred that Chancellor Heinrich Bruening and Dr. Julius Curtius, Foreign Minister of Germany, realized "that Premier Laval has rendered great service to Germany, for without his action the conference would have been a failure."

Bulgaria Halts Payment

ATHENS, Greece, July 24 (AP)—The Bank for International Settlements informed the Greek Government today that Bulgaria had announced that, in view of adoption of the Hoover moratorium, it does not intend to make payment of the reparations installment for June and further has asked restitution of payments made in April and May.

From several quarters came the assertion that the moratorium cannot be made retroactive. It was understood that the World Bank, in the communication to the Government, advised that the demand for restitution is not in accordance with the Hoover plan.

DAVIS ACCEPTS POST IN LEAGUE; GENEVA PLEASED

(Continued from Page 1)

conference which he attended as American delegate. His close connections with Wall Street may also prove invaluable in establishing a liaison between the European credit organizing body and the American money lending groups.

If, as believed in well-informed Geneva circles, Mr. Davis accepts the nomination, he almost certainly will be appointed on the financial committee's delegation of experts, which is to assist the European union committee of government representatives from the money-lending European countries—Britain, France, Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium—in working out plans for releasing capital which lies dormant in the bank vaults of these countries.

The August meetings of various subcommittees of the European union are looked forward to as the next step in dealing with Europe's economic crisis.

These meetings which were originally planned for July had to be postponed owing to the German financial storm. While emergency steps were being taken amid financial and political cross-currents in Berlin, Basel, Paris and London, Geneva technicians were quietly getting ready to concentrate their energies when the acute crisis passed. Their opportunity now appears to be even more favorable than could have been expected a few weeks ago, for it is clear that the task assigned to the credits committee of the European Union now becomes a logical continuation of the work accomplished in Paris and London.

This task will be to prepare a comprehensive scheme whereby abundant capital tied up through a widely prevailing lack of confidence, could be released and guided to countries which could most benefit from such credits.

Since the financial committee succeeded last spring in organizing European agricultural credits, the European Union committee has been studying means of permanently empowering this organ of the League to receive requests from needy states and to approach bankers in various markets with a view to the formation of international lending groups. A most flexible link would thus be formed between private banking groups, national treasuries, and banks of issue on the one side and prospective borrowers on the other. The financial committee would value impartially security offered in each case and devise methods of backing the pleas of countries unable to offer sufficient guarantees for international loans.

The chances of success for this ambitious undertaking are believed here to have been materially increased by President Hoover's generous initiative. America is looked upon to view favorably the European Union committee's attempt to restore normal circulation of capital in Europe.

Mr. Davis will be welcomed in Geneva as personifying the hopes for American support in Europe's efforts at self-help.

COURT UPHOLDS TAX FOR PUBLICITY FUND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 24—Proponents of tax-supported civic advertising were victorious here when the fourth court of civil appeals, reversing a decision of District Judge W. W. McCrory, dismissed a temporary injunction restraining collection of a 5-cent municipal advertising tax.

This is the second year San Antonio has levied a tax of 5 cents on $100 property valuation to finance a national campaign to advertise advantages of this section. It is estimated the special tax this year will yield $102,000, in anticipation of which local banks will advance that sum.

NAVY AGAIN GETS BIDS FOR MAYFLOWER

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, July 24—The fifth attempt of the Navy Department to sell the Mayflower, presidential yacht from 1902 to 1929, brought two bids; one was taken under advisement.

The Mayflower was bought from the Ogden Goelet estate in 1898 for $430,000. She was damaged by fire at the Philadelphia Navy Yard last January while being reconditioned as a flagship after she was ordered out of duty as the presidential yacht by President Hoover.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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HOOVER AFFIRMS CLOSEST ACCORD WITH STIMSON

Reported Rift on Drafting Debt Plan Held Due to Garbled News

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
STAFF CORRESPONDENT
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, July 24—An official explanation of the alleged difference between President Hoover and Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, over the exact authorship of the plan for the relief of Germany adopted by the seven-power London conference was given out today by the White House.

According to the White House the purported controversy is a "tempest in a teapot." There is absolutely no difference between the President and his ranking cabinet officer. They are now and have always worked in the closest harmony and mutual understanding, it was declared.

The alleged discrepancy in statements over the authorship of the plan, it is held by the White House, arose out of misunderstandings by the press. It is conceded that Mr. Stimson did say in London that the British Government had an important part in formulating the proposals.

This is not denied here, but the White House asserts that the program as made public here on Tuesday and as sent to Mr. Stimson last Friday was conceived and drafted by the President and his advisers.

Laid Before Ministers

They formulated the communiqué and sent it to Mr. Stimson, then in Paris, with the suggestion that he lay it before the French and German ministers then holding informal conversations in the French capital. He was asked to do this preliminary to submitting the concrete propositions to the London Conference.

Mr. Stimson promptly responded to instructions and discussed the suggestions with the French and German leaders. In some manner garbled accounts of the proposals appeared in the European and American press, the White House declared.

This fact, it is declared by the White House, explains why, when the State Department made public on Tuesday the President's communication to Mr. Stimson, the latter emphatically denied press queries as to whether he had received "new" suggestions. They were not new to Mr. Stimson, the White House says, though they probably were to correspondents who had been writing about them in Europe.

As to British participation in formulating the proposals, it may well be, it is said here, that the British Government had ideas along the same line. The proposals are the most logical steps to be taken in the situation, it is declared, and it is to be expected that Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald and his advisers would be as keen to grasp their need as Washington.

In the informal discussion that preceded the important meetings of the London conference Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Stimson doubtless exchanged views on the problem, it is conjectured here. They found their ideas were much along the same line and to this fact, it is held here by the Administration, is attributed Mr. Stimson's remark that the British participated in evolving the plan to aid Germany in stabilizing its finances.

Report Exaggeration

To assert that the incident disclosed a breach between Mr. Stimson and the President is gross and absurd exaggeration. Mr. Stimson may not have made himself altogether clear, but the last thing he would do would be to dispute the President's word.

It is entirely conceivable that he might disagree with the President on a question, but he is not the type to raise a public issue on the matter. Mr. Stimson would state his views and argue his position, but once the President decided, he would loyally and unquestioningly support the President's action.

There are all sorts of accounts being carried in the press as a result of the episode. Certain correspondents, personally hostile to Mr. Stimson for various reasons, are even writing dispatches, declaring that the incident will mean Mr. Stimson's early elimination from the President's Cabinet.

These reports are utterly unfounded and untrue. Likewise are news stories to the effect that Mr. Stimson and Mr. William R. Castle Jr., Acting Secretary of State, are at odds.

To insure the ratification of the debt moratorium by Dec. 15, it has been suggested to President Hoover by high-ranking Republican members of Congress that he call a special session of Congress immediately in advance of the convening of the regular session.

The sole purpose of this special session, it has been explained, would be to organize the House. If this organization work was not disposed of before the regular session, it has been pointed out to the President, it is thought doubtful if the moratorium plan could be ratified by the specified date, Dec. 15. That is the date on which the next payments on war debts will come due, if the suspension is not ratified before then.

Representative Allen T. Treadway (R.) of Massachusetts, ranking member of the Ways and Means Committee, stated today that he suggested this course to Mr. Hoover during a luncheon at the White House. He was not disposed to comment upon the President's reaction to the proposal. He said, however, that he felt that a special session is necessary at this time, but that it should be called only a sufficient time in advance of the regular convening date to permit time for organization. He said he told the President this and suggested that no other business should be considered at such a special session.

It was specifically denied at the State Department today that Mr. Stimson was going to Berlin to discuss further financial accommodations to Germany. It was asserted that in going to Berlin at this time Mr. Stimson was doing so solely for the purpose of filling engagements that had been made several months ago when his trip to Europe was first projected.

As a final act of his stay in London Mr. Stimson had several intimate discussions with both the French and German Ministers. Whether he goes to France from Berlin has as yet not been definitely decided.

'BAILS OUT' CARD TO GET 'JASON AND THE GOLDEN FLEA'

(Continued from Page 1)

authors," the attendant says. "Only yesterday someone asked for 'When Robin Hood was in Flower' and 'The Prince of the Pauper' by Make Twain.

"In Shakespearian requests, the library has been asked for 'Whatever You Want' or 'How You Do It.' These are, of course, 'As You Like It.' Have you read 'Mrs. Wiggs of the Garbage Patch' or 'The Acrobat at the Breakfast Table'? These classics, along with 'Dantes Infirmary,' 'Governor's Travels,' 'King Arthur's Round Trip,' as well as 'The Pine of the Lonesome Trail' or 'The Trail of the Lonesome Pie' are also asked for. Several days ago, a reader wanted to see 'The Invisible Woman,' while another wished to know if we had 'The Scum of the Earth' here."

Seeing a group of readers coming toward the desk, perhaps it would be well to visit another department. In the children's section the smiling attendant tells how one little girl asked for a book about "all our insides" as she thought. When given a work on physiology, she returned it saying, "No, I mean about the old ship," which, of course, was "Old Ironsides."

"A little boy brought in a note from big sister this morning," the attendant says, "requesting a book, 'the thick one because there are two down there.' He asked to have it charged on his sister's 'Appalachian' card and when he saw the trouble it took in finding just the book for her, said he wished he had 'washed his face and hands' before he came. We do have neat ones, though, especially the little girl who asked permission to re-arrange all the books on the shelves by 'putting the pretty red ones and green ones all together.'"

Telephone Requests

The children's assistant also receives requests by telephone. Several came one day, as the result of one teacher who gave each of her 40 pupils the name of a building, to look up its age, its size, the number of offices, its cost, etc., and suggested that the information might be secured by calling the library.

"Perhaps you would be interested," the attendant says, "in hearing about one mother who phoned to say that her son had torn a magazine lent him by his teacher. She understood that the library mended torn books and suggested that its good copy be exchanged for the torn one which could be mended and his teacher would not know the difference. When the abused condition of the library copy was noted, we were sorry we did not trade with her after all.

"The signature of a parent is required on an application for withdrawal permit. One lad returned his card saying that he had not put down any business address because his father was a paper hanger and 'hung all around'.

"One history student asked for a book about American explorers, especially 'Cafeteria,' who was later found to be Cartier. 'Five Little Friends' proved to be 'Vive la France,' and 'Black Narcissus' was found to be Conrad's 'Nigger of the Narcissus.'"

Something of "Versus"

To the office of the readers' adviser came two debaters who, after looking for information about "fundamentalism" and "evolution," requested something about "versus."

"Perhaps you would like to answer a question just submitted in a letter," says the adviser. "It asks if a house 'burns up' or 'burns down.' Or, 'does it burn up when it burns down,' or 'burn down when it burns up?' If you want another, you might suggest for one inquirer a good Dutch name for a Belgian police dog besides 'Dutch Cleanser.'"

The adviser tells about a boy who came in for some information about the first carriage 'drawn by a vehicle,' or the one who desired a book on pharmacy because he wanted to become a farmer.

"Have you a biography about Sherbet, the man who wrote Sherbet's Serenade?" one reader asks.

Then the tour might end with a brief chat at the library's "Information Booth." Here the kind attendant tells about finding a lost railroad ticket and restoring it to its grateful owner. "One lady," she says, "asked which way she should go 'to get a free permanent wave' as she understood 'the beauty parlor in the library' was demonstrating. A young man was quite surprised when upon asking for a book of two-cent stamps found that he was not in a post office, while the one who hurriedly approached the booth demanding what time the train left for Detroit was equally surprised to learn that the station was still some blocks away."

THESE BEADS TAKE MONTHS TO THREAD

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A pile of 20,000 beads so fine they took an English girl several months to thread with specially made needles are among treasures now on exhibition in the British Museum in London. They are from Hatmar, in Badari District of Middle Egypt.

They have been brought to England by an expedition led by Dr. Guy Brunton, archæologist.

The expedition found 800 tombs 1500 years old in the desert, which throw light upon the life of middle-class Egyptians of the twenty-second and following dynasties.

HUNGARIAN BANK RATE RAISED

LONDON, July 24—The Hungarian National Bank has raised its discount rate to 9 per cent from 7 per cent.

TRAVEL LECTURER TO VISIT AMERICA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LISBON—The Countess de Armil, a guest of the Portuguese Government, acting as representative of the Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland, gave lectures and exhibitions of beauty spots in those countries in Lisbon the last fortnight of June.

Confirmation of rumors of a meditated visit to the United States were sought from the lecturer herself who said she was expecting to visit North America and that her first stay would be made in Boston.

"Portugal is one of the most beautiful and historically interesting countries of the world," she declared, "and the world knows nothing about it."

Franco-German Accord Still Main Issue

* * *

Neither Has Abandoned Ultimate Objects in Europe

* * *

Contradictory Aims Must Be Reconciled

* * *

(Continued from Page 1)

France and Germany have essentially different purposes. France wishes for European stability on the basis of Versailles. Germany wishes to be released from the disabilities imposed at Versailles.

There is the fundamental problem of Europe. No amount of pleasant words will long hide this unpleasant fact. In the first few years after the war Germany openly rebelled against the peace terms and France employed forceful methods, which, however, proved to be of doubtful value. Then both France and Germany considered it better, after occupation of the Ruhr, to cultivate friendship.

Reserved Friendship

It was always a friendship full of reservations. With the exception of Alsace-Lorraine, Germany abandoned none of its ultimate objectives. With the exception of successive cuts in the reparations bill, France abandoned none of its determination to keep status quo.

It is well to get this straight, for nothing permanent can be built in Europe except on foundations of genuine Franco-German understanding. Eloquent speeches, spectacular handshakes and official optimism do not furnish substantial foundations. Either Germany must renounce its hope of European changes, or France must renounce its doctrine of status quo.

There seems no middle course which can have more fleeting success. That is why many Europeans consider that the central question for Europe is treaty revision. Some believe that there will always be uneasiness unless there is a consented peace which everybody agrees approximates justice. They are, generally speaking, sympathetic to Germany. Others are afraid that if once the process of revision begins, the floodgates will be opened and war and chaos will come to Europe. They may be said to range themselves with France.

All this explains why not only the French Government but French national opinion sought an occasion in Germany's distress to obtain fresh guarantees. If Germany wanted the French to help, then Germany must make this and that pledge. If there was a financial moratorium, there should be a political moratorium. French policy, whether conducted by M. Raymond Poincaré, M. Briand, M. André Tardieu or M. Pierre Laval, has, by different means, pursued a consistent course. It is aimed at stability and security.

Sometimes it is used in soft words, and there were the promises of Locarno. Now opportunity was seen of extracting additional assurances from Germany that status quo will be respected, which is just what Germany cannot honestly give.

France is right in asserting that political insecurity shakes financial confidence. Political security is absolutely necessary. But it is obvious that it cannot exist if there is a sense of injustice. So we return to the original dilemma and this dilemma was not only evident in the financial conference, but will be still more evident in the disarmament conference.

France indeed has seized the present moment to issue a memorandum on conditions of disarmament, in which it is affirmed that reduction of armaments implies confidence and therefore respect of treaties. If France is certain of status quo, disarmament is possible. If there is uncertainty, the prospect of disarmament likewise is uncertain.

Organization of peace for France means stabilization of Europe. But for Germany and other nations it means rectification of existing conditions. Perhaps it is time to face frankly this fundamental contradiction.

BRITAIN SEEKING EARLY SETTLEMENT OF RUSSIAN DEBTS

(Continued from Page 1)

which would redound to the credit of this country with the new generation of Russians. The Government spokesman was able to state that, thanks to the Trade Facilities Act, orders were being booked increasingly for the Russian market, totaling as much as £100,000 a day.

Export Credits Large

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, opposing the vote for a slight increase in the department's expenditure, gave figures showing that in the six months ending May 30 export credits for Russian trade amounted to £2,500,000, as compared with less than £1,500,000 for all other countries together. Yet the Soviet purchases in Great Britain continued falling, he said, and little cash was paid for British exports, therefore it was bad business. Mr. George M. Gillett, head of the overseas trade department, pointed out that the argument for refusing credits to a country because of an adverse trade balance with it would apply to many other cases, and the introduction of this new theory into British commercial relations could not be contemplated, especially in view of the urgent need of Great Britain for export trade.

This view was reinforced by Mr. E. D. Simon, Liberal, who described Soviet Russia as the "largest single buyer in the world today," and went on to chide the Government for not giving greater assistance to British business men through export credits. He demanded a more generous and a less cautious state aid, citing the example of Germany and Italy, and he urged that this was the only means of making up the leeway which had been made necessary by the rupture of relations under the Conservative Government.

Mr. Frank Owen, Liberal, the youngest member of Parliament, who has recently returned from a visit to Russia, made the point that Russia had not repudiated a single debt since the Communists took over the Government.

It is seen here that the challenge of Soviet economics can only be met by the adaption of the older business technique to the phenomenon of a state trading concern. Particular attention is being paid to a suggestion mentioned by Major Glyn in his speech, that British firms having dealings with Russia should form themselves into a distinct grouping, if not an actual merger, and so insure pooling of information and plans.

Gas Waste in Texas Charged at Hearing

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUSTIN, Texas, July 24—Declaring he had never recommended price fixing and he does not know of any combination to fix prices of oil, Mr. R. C. Holmes, president of the Texas Company, concluded his testimony yesterday before the House Committee investigating the Texas oil industry.

Mr. E. F. Mayer of Amarillo, independent operator, testified that during a two-year period 2,000,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas daily went to waste in the Panhandle field. This gas had a value, he said, of more than $800,000,000.

Mr. E. V. Foran, technical adviser of the Central Proration Committee, testified before the Senate committee that 150,000,000 cubic feet of gas is going to waste daily in East Texas.

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INDEPENDENT TRUCKMEN START NEW CAMPAIGN

(Continued from Page 1)

rates which will not handicap the service of other transports.

Complaints flowing into headquarters of the Massachusetts Motor Truck Club from all over New England are said to indicate a growing tendency on the part of the two main New England railroads to subsidize truck lines in order to eliminate competition from the short-haul field.

It is alleged that the mills at Lawrence are receiving freight through Boston & Maine subsidiaries at rates less than the actual terminal charges in Boston alone.

From Rhode Island complaints are filed by a trucking company that the railroads offered certain mills in that section a rate of 15 cents a hundredweight for freight haulings from Boston as compared to the charge of 29 cents required by independent truckmen. This covered insurance of $20,000 on each truckload. To meet rail competition the truck men were obliged to lower rates barely above costs, it is said.

The same trucking concern notified Boston authorities that the Boston & Maine Transportation Company attempted to force it out of a contract by cutting rates way below costs. Due to the fairness of the directors of the company involved, the truck men secured the contract, it is learned, but at a rate which they considered much too low to obtain what they considered a reasonable profit.

"Throwing Up Hands"

In other sections of New England truck men are said to be "throwing up their hands" at the rates charged by rail competitors and simply waiting for an adjustment which will enable them to obtain a fair proportion of the trucking business, according to Day Baker, counsel for the Motor Truck Club.

The growth of the motor-trucking business is sufficient indication that it is meeting a legitimate public need that the railroads cannot fulfill, Mr. Day declared. In this connection he cited figures showing that from a total of 52,968 trucks registered in the State in 1920, the industry had grown to a registration of 114,918 in 1930.

Records furnished by Mr. Day also revealed that in 1930, 12.5 per cent of the total state registration of motor vehicles were trucks, whose owners paid 27 per cent of the total receipts in excise taxes and 27 per cent of the total registration and gasoline fees.

Mr. Day did not believe that the motortruck would ever push the railroads out of the long-haul field because motor costs mounted with mileage. Obviously, he said, the truck can perform a service on short-hauls that the rails cannot give. Public service could be enhanced if the rails and the trucking companies would work out a system of coöperation with the interests of the public at heart, he concluded.

Yale Professor Asks Lady Astor's Help

MOSCOW, July 24 (AP)—Mr. G. Bernard Shaw and Lady Astor have interested themselves in the undisclosed difficulties in Russia of the wife of a professor at Yale University.

At a reception in Mr. Shaw's honor at the British Embassy they received identical cablegrams, signed by Prof. Dmitri Krynin of Yale, and reading:

"In the name of humanitarian principles please help my wife in Moscow."

Lady Astory appealed to Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, who said the matter was not within his province.

At their hotel, they made an unsuccessful attempt to straighten the matter out by telephone and then fell to packing their bags, to leave for Leningrad.

Whether Lady Astor will push the matter when she returns in two days remained uncertain.

The nature of the difficulties of Mrs. Krynin was not explained.

INDIA DEVELOPS SPINNING WHEEL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SIMLA, India—How political activities in India have reflected themselves in virtually every phase of the people's experience is emphasized in the annual report of the Indian Patent Office for 1930, which shows that a record number of inventors have applied their talents to perfecting the charkha (hand spinning wheel) which Mahatma Gandhi has been urging the people to employ.

Nineteen inventors submitted applications for patents in connection with spinning wheels during the year, the number exceeding the previous record of 11 patents which were applied for during 1921, when political agitation similar to that prevailing in 1930 was very pronounced throughout the country.

Austrian Tourist Hotels Cheer Easing Of German Restrictions on Travel

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, July 24—Today's announcement that the German Government will permit German members of mountaineering, hiking and similar societies to cross the frontier into neighboring states without payment of the recently introduced 100 mark foreign tourist travel tax means much to Austria, which is so dependent upon Germany for its foreign tourists.

It is estimated this partial removal of the restriction will enable 1,000,000 Germans to have a holiday abroad during the next two months. The Austrian provinces of Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Salzburg, which adjoin Germany and Vienna, especially feel the absence of Germans. The Salzburg festival, which opens tomorrow, is financially guaranteed, however, since 200,000 schillings ($30,000) worth of tickets already have been sold, particularly to Anglo-Saxons.

The temporary crisis in foreign tourist traffic has been a revelation of the extent to which this business has developed here. In recent years much Austrian industry has been dependent upon investments in Alpine and other tourist hotels, tourist services and agencies, especially since Austrian banks have been most willing to grant credits for such purposes.

Austria's dependence upon Germany also is shown by the raising of the bank rate from 7½ to 10 per cent on Wednesday. This makes the highest rate yet registered here. While this action of the national bank is necessary to protect Austrian currency (especially against possible borrowings of German and Hungarian industrialists, who cannot now obtain credit at home), at the same time it gains a heavy new burden for Austrian industry, which in a time of economic crisis such as exists at present, depends so much upon credit.

With the official bank rate so high, loans to industry are probably only obtainable at 14 to 15 per cent interest. This must show itself in increased costs of production, which will lessen Austrian ability to compete abroad. Its best markets, namely Germany and Hungary, are temporarily closed by financial emergency measures operating there. Only the Scandinavian states, Jugoslavia and Rumania offer possibilities, and these are greatly restricted by the new burden of dearer credit.

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MAIL ORDERS FILLED

Radio Guides 1500-Ton Destroyer In Maneuver Never Before Seen

With Not a Man Aboard, Ship Makes 180-Degree Turn at Full Speed, Starts, Stops, Blows Whistle, Lights Up All by the Ether

SAN DIEGO, Calif., July 24 (AP)—An unmanned destroyer maneuvered at high speed off San Diego yesterday and among other things made a 180-degree turn, described by naval officers as the most startling maneuver ever performed by a crewless ship.

The vessel was the U. S. S. Stoddert, a 195-foot craft of 1500 tons. Everything from its whistle to its rudder was operated by radio from the bridge of the control ship, the destroyer Perry, which followed in its wake.

Lieut.-Commander Boyd R. Alexander, commander of the Stoddert, and Lieut.-Commander Earl H. Quinlan, commander of the Perry, stood on the bridge of the latter craft watching the Stoddert. The former turned to a sailor standing before a little box bearing eight keys, resembling those of a typewriter.

"One hundred eighty degrees right," he said.

"One hundred eighty degrees right, sir," said the sailor, tapping the keys.

At the command the Stoddert veered from the straight course it had maintained for miles and swung completely about without slackening speed.

Lieut.-Commander Alexander smiled. "That is the first time that ever has been done," he said. "There's a lot of machinery operating itself over there."

Every officer and man of the Stoddert was transferred to the Perry prior to the test.

With a radio robot at her wheel the Stoddert moved out to open sea at six knots. The Perry followed. The speed of the Stoddert was stepped up to 15, then 20 knots. She blew her whistle and blinked her great searchlight at radio commands. Then the order "full speed ahead" was given and she moved at 26 knots or about 30 miles an hour. The radio robot was doing the work of 60 men.

For 17 miles the Perry followed its crewless leader. The Stoddert, guided by mechanical hands and electrical nerves, left a wake of green water as straight as a string, while the Perry, with an experienced seaman at her helm, made flat curves with her wake across the azure blue sea 200 yards behind.

"We haven't tested all the possibilities as yet," Lieut.-Commander Alexander said, "but they seem as limitless as the imagination."

En route back to San Clemente Island something snapped in the radio equipment. The Stoddert came to a stop automatically, turned off her steam, and whistled lustily for help.

As the tests had been completed, her crew returned and within 40 minutes she was under way again.

California Leads Airport Census

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—There were 1863 airports and landing fields in the United States on July 15, an increase of 206 over the same date in 1930.

The figures compiled by the Department of Commerce showed California, with 169, led all states. Texas was second with 133 and Pennsylvania third with 90. Alaska had the largest number of auxiliary fields with 60.

The classification of fields showed 577 municipal, 601 commercial, 351 intermediate, 259 auxiliary, 57 army, 12 navy and 6 miscellaneous.

OLD CHILEAN TREATY WITH GERMANY TO END

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 24 By U. P.)—The commercial treaty between Chile and Germany, the oldest agreement of its kind this country has, was "denounced" by the Government yesterday.

Instructions have been sent to the Chilean Legation in Berlin to notify the German Government that the treaty will terminate at the end of 90 days. The treaty, signed in 1862, was largely responsible for development of a considerable volume of trade between the two countries.

BOSTON CARMEN'S WAGES TO STAND

The Boston Carmen's Union last night adopted the wage plan proposed by its committee and the trustees of the Boston Elevated Company after conferences lasting months.

Under the wage contract, the basic wages will remain for more than 6500 employees, but new men will receive 55 cents rather than 59½ cents starting wage. It will also take a longer time for the new men to reach the maximum rate of 75 cents an hour for work as part of a two-man crew and 85 cents as a bus or one-man-car operator.

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FACTORY TYPIST RIVALS SISTER IN $1,000,000,000 BANK

Pay About the Same—College Graduates on Earning Par With Truck Drivers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, July 24—The comprehensive deflation in ideas of their own importance experienced by many college graduates when engaging first in the task of earning a living is illustrated in a report just made by the Merchants' Association of New York on wages and salaries in 24 industrial plants in the metropolitan district. These plants now employ about 31,000 persons, although normally many more are on their pay rolls.

The report shows that a young doctor of chemistry, who not only has had to go through his four years of college, but take at least two years of postgraduate work to get his doctor's degree, receives just about the same compensation—about $25 a week—as a truck driver, and considerably less than a skilled mechanic or toolmaker.

The college man, however, if he learns the ways of the world and how to "put himself across," finally outstrips the skilled laborer.

The study discloses that the girl typist is just about as well off in a factory office as in a bank with resources of a billion or two.

In order to compare the pay of the workmen with that of the college trained man, all wages paid upon an hourly scale were reduced to the 44-hour week, a basis that is not at present reflected in the plants generally, for many men are working less than 44 hours. Rated upon this basis, however, the average starting wage for truck drivers was $24.64 and the average maximum $29.92. For automobile mechanics the figures were $27.24 and $35.20; for tool makers, $33.88 and $40.92; for die makers, $36.08 and $42.64, and for machinists, $30.80 and $35.64.

On the other hand, although the average paid experienced chemists was $67 a week, there were a few who received $144 a week, and although the average maximum paid draftsmen was $49.40, some received as much as $70.

Stenographers working in industrial plants averaged a starting rate of $22.20 and reached an average maximum salary of $31.38. In the financial establishments the average starting rate was $22.19 and the average maximum was $31.92. The average starting wage for typists was found to be $17.80, and the average maximum $24.70 in industrial plants, as against averages of $18.43 and $25.00 in financial offices.

A comptometer operator starts at an average of $21.54 and reaches an average maximum salary of $29.22 in the financial establishments, and in the industrial plants this operator starts at an average of $20.45 and reaches an average maximum of $27.36.

Orchestra Begins Chautauqua Season

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 24—Five thousands persons, among them 100 who had attended the first symphony ever to be given at Chautauqua in 1909, formed the audience for the opening concert of the season by the Chautauqua Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Albert Stoessel, on Tuesday.

As part of his introduction of the orchestra, Dr. Arthur E. Bestor, president of Chautauqua Institution, read an address by Mr. Georges Barrere, associate conductor of the orchestra here, reminding the audience that the New York Symphony Orchestra, led by Mr. Walter Damrosch, played the first Chautauqua symphony concert 22 years ago.

About 100 men and women responded to Dr. Bestor's request that all who attended the opening concert here in 1909 rise to their feet.

Beside Mr. Barrere, five other members of this year's orchestra played with the original organization and appeared here at that time. All but four of the musicians were in Chautauqua with the orchestra last season.

The impressive, traditional Chautauqua salute of waving handkerchiefs greeted Mr. Stoessel like a flurry of snow throughout the huge open air amphitheater as he raised his baton. Responding without words to the introduction of Dr. Bestor and the welcome of the audience, Mr. Stoessel opened the program by leading the orchestra in "The Star-Spangled Banner."

SOVIET DEPENDING ON OIL RESOURCES TO ADVANCE PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

possible simultaneously to satisfy this growing internal need and at the same time to increase exports.

The main Baku and Gronzy oil fields are conveniently located from the standpoint of export transportation facilities. They are connected by pipe lines, respectively, with the Black Sea ports of Batum and Taupse, whence there is a cheap and convenient sea transportation route to the countries of the Mediterranean basin. France, even in times of greatest political coldness toward the Soviet Union, has purchased much of the fuel oil for its navy from Soviet sources; Italy has welcomed the opportunity to buy Soviet oil; and a recent contract provides that 60 per cent of Spain's need in oil will be provided by the Soviet Union during the next three and one-half years. The Vacuum Oil Company and the Standard Oil Company of New York have from time to time purchased consignments of Soviet oil, which they resell in Egypt, India and other eastern markets.

Would Keep Prices Up

Soviet oil experts repudiate the suggestion that it is any part of Soviet policy consciously to lower world oil prices. One expert remarked in this connection:

"Anyone who is even slightly acquainted with the oil business knows that not the Soviet Union but the United States sets world export prices. The Soviet Union supplies the greatest part of its production to its constant buyers on old long-term contracts, which are concluded on the basis of world prices. How could the Soviet Union be interested in lowering these prices?"

The Soviet viewpoint as regards the limitation or regulation of oil export, in agreement with foreign producers, is identical with the Soviet position as regards its other major exports, grain and timber. There is no basic objection to such agreements, provided that Russia's export quota is fixed at the high figure which is considered reasonable in view of the country's natural resources and intensive plans for developing them. But so long as the oil business remains on a competitive basis the Soviet Union will endeavor to obtain as large a share of it as may be possible, because oil represents one of the surest and easiest means of obtaining the foreign currency which is required to pay for Soviet purchases abroad.

Chief Scout Writes To Toronto Boys

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO—The Boy Scouts of Toronto have just received a letter from the Chief Scout of the world, Baron Baden-Powell. He has just completed a tour of New Zealand, and the letter was written at sea as the ship neared South Africa.

The letter states, in part: "I've just been paying a visit to your brother Scouts 'down under' in New Zealand and Australia, and am now in South Africa. The Scouts in these different parts of the Empire, although they are far away from you, are like you, are in the same uniform, making the same promise, obeying the same law, serving the same God, and the same King, and proud of being with Canada members of the same British Empire.

"I have a personal reason for connecting Canada, and especially Toronto, with my tour, because I carried with me the walking stick which you Scouts of Toronto gave me in 1923. The Scouts 'down under' are keen, smart, and good backwoodsmen. They showed themselves plucky and helpful in the terrible earthquake at Napier, in New Zealand, in April, keeping cool in the face of appalling danger, and doing their duty nobly in helping others who were suffering in that sudden catastrophe. Best of luck to you and 'good camping.'"

Textile Field Said To Offer Future

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—The textile industry is offering better opportunities to young college men at present than at any time since the World War, according to a vocational study just completed by graduates of the North Carolina State College Textile School.

Since 1901, this college has awarded 357 textile degrees, more than 70 per cent of the recipients are now holding some of the highest positions in the South.

Five textile alumni are presidents of mills, four are managers of textile corporations, five are general superintendents and 30 are superintendents. Many fill other positions of importance and trust in the textile industry.

Salaries being received by specialized graduates are reported as being considerably higher than those received by average college graduates in the United States, says Dean Thomas Nelson. Every 1931 graduate was offered a position before graduation.

TEN-YEAR PLAN TO EASE TAXES SOUGHT IN SOUTH

Beautification of North Carolina Receives Indorsement

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—A 10-year program for the economic rehabilitation and beautification of North Carolina has been submitted to the people of this State by Mr. Tyre C. Taylor, former secretary to Gov. O. Max Gardner, now executive counsel to the Governor.

The program deals, to some extent, with the State's indebtedness and its tax burden, referred to by Mr. Taylor as being extremely heavy. The total bonded indebtedness of North Carolina, he points out, is $550,000,000, including that of the cities and counties, and the State's tax bill is approximately $160,000,000 annually.

As to the bonded indebtedness, the annual North Carolinian's proportionate share of this is $183, while the average family's share is $915, Mr. Taylor has figured out. The average per capita tax bill is $32 a year. For a family of five this would be $160, or the interest, at 6 per cent, on $2700. All this is taken by Mr. Taylor to mean that a better balanced and a more widely diffused prosperity must be called upon to bear the financial burdens of the State; and, on the processes that are to bring this about, antiquated systems must be discarded.

While all this is being accomplished, Mr. Taylor would have the people turn their attention to beautifying the State to such an extent that tourists would be attracted here in greater numbers and for longer sojourns. He believes that this can be accomplished through the following general plan:

1. The founding, under some famous director, of a first-class symphony orchestra, to advertise the State and its resort centers.

2. The proper marking of historical spots, as the state is rich in its associations with the great events of the past.

3. More attention to the development of outdoor sports and outdoor life generally.

Part of the program proposed by Mr. Taylor would be to beautify, through the cooperation of civic clubs and other agencies, the great paved highway system.

The Governor, other State officials and many business men have endorsed the Taylor plan.

Porto Rican Mayor To Fight Deposition

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico (By U. P.)—Mr. Roberto H. Todd, Mayor of San Juan for 21 of the 33 years since American occupation, is determined to fight Gov. Theodore Roosevelt's measure instituting a commission form of city government. The Mayor, whose term does not expire until January, 1933, but who will be automatically removed from office on Aug. 13, this year, when the commission law goes into effect, has appealed to the District Court, attacking the validity of the measure.

By virtue of his political and personal history, Señor Don Roberto is a unique figure in insular public life, and has a picturesque appeal to continental Americans. Although his terms as Mayor of San Juan total almost a quarter of a century, Mr. Todd is not a Porto Rican, nor is he of Spanish descent. He was born at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, then a Danish colony, and came here 60 years ago, when he was 5 years old. His native language is English.

For more than 30 years, Mr. Todd was a champion of statehood for Porto Rico, but recently has joined the ranks of those advocating complete independence for the island.

The law providing for a commission government of San Juan will give Governor Roosevelt the authority to appoint an Administrative Board of five members who will select a city manager to take the place of Mayor Todd. After 1936 the members of the board will be elected by the voters of the municipality.

COLLEGE GIRLS STUDY NEW YORK SOCIAL ISSUES

Group of Twelve Juniors Investigates How City Solves Its Problems

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, July 24—Twelve juniors from 12 leading women's colleges in the East are in New York for a personal investigation of how this city solves its social problems. In their direct study of unemployment, juvenile delinquency, immigration, housing and child placing, they are bringing theory into practice.

The young women are here for the four weeks' "Junior Month" conducted for the past 15 years by the Charity Organization Society. They are walking the sidewalks of the Bowery, the lower West Side, and of Harlem, studying the problems there. Each girl, with supervision, is responsible for the care of one family.

Since social work is new for most of the girls, they are evaluating their own inclinations and qualifications for that exacting profession. More than half of the former members of the "Junior Month" have subsequently devoted at least some time to social work.

One of the most interesting excursions taken by the group was a visit to the Children's Village at Dobbs Ferry-on-Hudson. This is a private institution for so-called delinquent children between the ages of 9 and 17, but it can hardly be called a reform school.

The object of the school, Mr. Leon C. Faulkner, managing director, told the girls, is to keep the child happy and to prepare him for a vocation and citizenship. Eighty per cent of the graduates, the records show, succeed in after life in adjusting themselves to their environment.

The children live in cottages scattered over the 300 acres of land. In the nine shops, built in an English style of architecture, printing, carpentry, mechanics, plumbing, electricity, masonry and painting are taught. Much of the work necessary to keeping the village running is done by the boys.

The members of the "Junior Month" are selected by a committee of students and faculty. The competition for places is keen, for it has come to be considered a privilege to work in New York City under the leadership of Miss Clara Tousely, assistant director of the Charity Organization Society.

The following girls, with the colleges they represent and their home towns, are making the study:

Henrietta Ahrens, Wellesley, Reading, Penna.; Emily Hull, Elmira, Frydonia, N. Y.; Winifred McCully, Bryn Mawr, Orange, N. J.; Katherine Knox, Vassar, Baltimore; Margaret Meader, Mount Holyoke, Rochester; Dorothy Meighen, Wells, New York; Dorothy Pettingill, Radcliffe, Amesbury, Mass.; Eleanor Schneider, Connecticut, Newark; Dorothy Smith, Barnard, Woodhaven, L. I.; Elsie Sieker, Smith, Hawthorne, N. J.; Dorothy Slee, Swarthmore, Whitemarsh, Penna.; Mary Philips Woolverton, Goucher, Birmingham, Ala.

In addition to the Children's Village, the group is visiting Ellis Island, the Children's Court and the House of Refuge and Randall's Island.

Poultry Farm Status Good, Report Shows

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, July 24 — Less poultry on farms, reduced storage stocks of poultry and eggs, sustained consumption of poultry products, and cheaper feeds in relation to prices of poultry and eggs are the outstanding factors in the midsummer poultry outlook report issued today by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

The number of laying hens in farm flocks on July 1 was about 5 per cent less than the same date last year and the number of young chickens was about 10 per cent less, the Bureau states. The output of commercial hatcheries from January to June showed a decrease of about 26 per cent compared with the same months last year.

Stocks of frozen poultry on July 1 were 33,000,000 pounds, compared to 54,000,000 pounds last year, the bureau reports, and stocks of eggs were about 1,248,000 cases less than a year earlier. Stocks of frozen eggs, however, were only slightly less than a year ago.

The consumption of eggs, as indicated by the movement in four principal markets, was about 10 per cent greater than during the same period in 1930, while the consumption of poultry was slightly less than a year earlier, according to the report.

Farm prices of grains used for poultry feeding in June were only 60 per cent of the five year average 1923-27, while the price of chickens was 76 per cent and eggs 63 per cent comparatively, the bureau declares. On June 15 this year both poultry and egg prices were higher than poultry feed prices, while the opposite was true a year ago. The indication of a good crop of corn and wheat in the principal producing areas gave promise of a continuing liberal supply of poultry feeds.

PENNSYLVANIA PLANS EMPLOYMENT INQUIRY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARRISBURG, Penna., July 24—Plans for an investigation of employment in Pennsylvania were discussed at a special conference here on July 22, called by Gov. Gifford Pinchot.

The committee, comprising welfare officials of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and several state officials, met with the Governor, and it was announced that the investigation will be State wide. It is aimed to ascertain the working conditions in all sections, with a view of locating the areas which will require special attention in the fall.

'Man Who Knows' Supplies Data Much Needed in Affairs of State

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, July 24 — In the government service there are many experts whose names never make the front page, but who play an important part in front-page news. In his department, each is known as "the man who knows all about——"

One of these is Mr. Frederick Livesey, acting economic advisor to the State Department, who was sent to London to supply Mr. Hugh Gibson, Ambassador to Belgium, with facts and figures he might need at the conference of Young plan signatories. Announcing Mr. Livesey's assignment, Mr. William R. Castle, Acting Secretary of State, referred to him as "the man who knows all about international debts."

Mr. Livesey probably has at his fingertips more information about the debts one nation owes another than any other man in the United States. He has a thorough knowledge of exchange values, payments in kind, interest rates, shrinkage in commodity prices and other technical questions. Mr. Gibson had the responsibility for questions of policy at the conference, but it devolved upon Mr. Livesey to supply data necessary to show that the plan adopted would work successfully.

Upon graduation from Harvard University, Mr. Livesey became a floor member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce grain exchange. Later he worked in Guatemala and at the close of the war became a member of the American commission which helped negotiate the Versailles treaty.

Another "man who knows" is Mr. Rudolph Forster, executive clerk at the White House under eight Presidents. His knowledge is not limited to the White House, for in his work for the President, he comes into contact daily with all branches of the Government.

Mr. William J. Hughes at the Department of Justice is the man behind the Government's big law cases. For 32 years he has been deciding questions of jurisdiction and procedure in the federal courts. He has served under 19 solicitors-general.

Mr. Edward Eyre Hunt is conceded in Washington to be the man who knows all about business stabilization. When in the capital Mr. Hunt is continually being called to the White House to discuss questions of business and employment. He has earned the title of "economic handyman," and describes himself as an engineer and a writer, but he is much more. At present he is making a trip to Geneva to represent the President at an economic conference.

'QUALITY' HOUSE TO BE AUCTIONED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DOVER, Del., July 24—A stately old colonial mansion in Milford, said to have been the first house of "quality" built in lower Delaware, is to be auctioned early in the fall.

The building, erected in 1763, is surrounded by a park of four or five acres, including a grove of some of the rarest trees grown in this part. It was erected by Mr. Levin Cropper and includes the original quarters built for slaves.

Mr. Peter Causey, who was elected Governor of Delaware in 1854, once lived in the old mansion, which was the headquarters of statesmen of that period. Its reputation for hospitality was widely known, and for many years it was the Mayfair of Kent-Sussex community.

DEARBORN BANK MERGER

DETROIT, July 24—A consolidation of three banks in Dearborn has been effected to form the Guardian Bank of Dearborn, with deposits of $6,000,000, to open Aug. 1. The new bank is a unit of Guardian Detroit Union Group, Inc., which has resources exceeding $500,000,000.

Geology Spies Out the Secrets That Lie Deep Within the Earth

Opens Doors to Mineral Wealth and Vast Pools of Oil, Taps Gas Reservoirs, and Enables Engineers to Build With Safety

By H. REIS
Professor of Geology, Cornell University
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ITHACA, N. Y. (AP)—Geology is coming into everyday life because of its practical value. Mere reference to its usefulness in engineering and structural work, or its assistance in opening the doors of the world's vast supplies of mineral wealth, point to this.

As wealth producer, its greatest recent service probably is in locating petroleum and gas fields. The geologist has recognized that oil and gas favor certain geologic structures, and the location of these is carefully plotted in the field. Research is helping the oil man in a practical way, and in this field an interesting side light is the investigation of the source rocks and migration of oil and gas.

Oil is not usually found in the rock where it originated, so our problem is to learn what the source rocks are. We are getting data on this from a study of modern marine sediments, determining which types yield the most oily matter.

We know that most oil is derived from plant material, and that which has accumulated under brackish or salt water conditions seems to give better yield than fresh water accumulations.

A study of certain black shales of New York State shows that some of this rock was deposited under fresh water conditions and some under salt water conditions. We find that more oil can be distilled out of that portion of the deposit which represents marine than from that which is fresh water deposition.

What Produces Oil

We have found that it is probably the very lowest forms of plant life that produce oil, and that they abound in marine or brackish water, so that most source rocks are probably of marine origin.

The source rocks often appear to be black shales, but all black rocks are not source rocks. The point is that in some cases plants decay to form coal, and in others form oil.

The geologist has also found that the oil migrates from its source bed into the reservoir rock where it is now found, and this problem is also being attacked to determine what causes it to migrate, and how far it might travel. As an interesting side light it has been found that if a finely porous rock filled with oil is next to a more open one filled with water, the latter because of its greater adhesive qualities, will invade the light rock and force the oil into the more open one. In general, oil and gas migrate from the source rock to the nearest open rock.

In engineering work, geology has become of great assistance. It has become highly important in building dams and reservoirs, since the dam must be located on a strong, watertight foundation, and the reservoir should not show excessive leakage. These factors are all controlled by geologic conditions.

The construction of the Catskill Aqueduct from the Catskill Mountains to New York City called for the solution of many geologic problems. Not the least interesting of these was the crossing of the Hudson River, where the aqueduct had to pass under the river in solid rock.

1100 Feet Under River

The geologists knew that the Hudson River had carved a deep gorge when the land stood at a higher level. That since then there had been a sinking of the region, and part of this gorge had been "drowned," furthermore it might have been deepened by glacial erosion. We had then a drowned valley partly filled in by soft deposits and it was necessary to put down a line of boreholes and determine the depth to bed rock. This was found to be not less than 900 feet and the tunnel was carried across at a depth of 1100 feet.

Different rocks exhibit different degrees of hardness and soundness, thus affecting tunneling operations. Some can be penetrated rapidly, others but slowly, some require little support, others much. The geologist can make a study of the mountain to be tunneled through, construct a geologic cross section and thus determine beforehand, approximately at least, the kind and amount of each rock type to be removed.

Many large structures bear down on the foundation material with tremendous pressure. If the latter were not strong enough to bear the weight of the building, it would simply slide from under and let the structure down. Engineers nowadays often make bearing tests of the foundation materials.

Geology is also useful in locating underground water supplies, for we know quite well the geologic conditions which favor the storage of water underground. Its first practical use probably was in endeavoring to locate ores, for it came to be recognized that the accumulations of valuable metals in the earth's crust were due to now well-recognized geologic processes.

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SCHOOL PUPILS TO LEARN VALUE OF TEMPERANCE

Massachusetts Preparing Course Based Upon Best Practices

Temperance education along the most advanced lines is in store for Massachusetts school-children when the committee now engaged in preparing a manual of courses for instruction on the effects of alcohol and narcotics finishes its work, according to Dr. Payson Smith, commissioner of education.

This committee, chosen from among the supervisors, superintendents and principals of Massachusetts schools, without reference to their sentiments on prohibition, will require almost a year to complete its labors, according to Dr. Smith.

Scattered in all parts of the nation, these educators, headed by Mr. S. Monroe Graves, Superintendent of Schools, Wellesley, are now gathering material and ideas from the most advanced systems used in other states and cities, examining bulletins required courses and textbooks used in temperance education and consulting with school authorities upon the subject. Their first meeting and report are scheduled for early in the fall.

"Though it cannot be predicted what the committee will report," Dr. Smith said, "it is to be assumed that they will carry out the work along the positive lines followed in other suggested courses prepared by this department, as for example, the courses in safety instruction."

This "positive" aim, he explained, is to show the good which comes from right activity rather than to hold a stick of fear over the child by painting in terrifying hues the evils of wrong-doing, as was the case in temperance instruction 15 years ago. Thus the healthful and economic value of avoiding the ill effects of liquor will be stressed, he indicated. Of course, the state law will be followed, which calls for discussion of the harmful effects of alcohol and narcotics, he added, for through these the advantages of nonindulgence loom even brighter.

"All instruction which would discuss government control of liquor sale and manufacture or in other words the Eighteenth Amendment, or the political aspects of the question, have been barred from the report," said Dr. Smith. "It will be entirely upon temperance education, which 90 per cent of the people say they want.

"Temperance teaching is being carried along well in Massachusetts," he continued. "This work is mainly to assist what has been going well so far."

Belgium Advances In Electrification

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS — Since 40 years ago when the first power station was inaugurated in Belgium, electricity has made such strides in this country that a total of 1,785,000 kilowatts was registered in 1930. It is industry in particular, that has made increasing use of electric power every year. Only 10 per cent of all electricity produced in Belgium, is used for domestic purposes; the rest for the metal and coal and a host of other industries.

Only one electric power station in Belgium makes use of "white coal," that is, water power. This one station was opened recently at Beverce, near the German frontier, where mountain waters were harnessed to produce power. Elsewhere the leading industrial units usually produce their own power and sell their surplus power to local electricity concerns or to private customers. About 60 per cent of all electrical power in Belgium is produced by coal mines and coke ovens, by the metal industry and by quarries and cement works.

As to use of electrical power, Belgium now stands in the front rank among the industrial nations in Europe, but it has not yet reached the figure of 1030 kilowatts per inhabitant which the United States registered in 1929.

Electricity is relatively more expensive in Belgium than in Switzerland or Scandinavian countries, because water power can rarely be utilized here. Yet Belgium has been able to get industrial current at rather low prices by making use of industrial by-products and so has lowered the cost price of her merchandise.

Australia Elects Best Rice Crop

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The winning crop at the annual rice-growing competition in the Yanco section of the Murrumbidgee irrigation area this year was estimated at 200 bushels an acre. The Yanco district is practically the only district in Australia with ricefields, and the crop has only been raised commercially there for the past eight years.

The industry has proved highly successful, however, enough rice having been raised there in the third season to meet all Australian requirements. Since then there has been an exportable surplus each season, for which it is difficult to find a market.

Portions of the crops unsold have been used for cattle food with excellent results and second-grade rice will continue to be used for this purpose.

Nigerian Artisans Taught Literature

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAGOS, Nigeria—The combining of literary education with craft training is an interesting development in the schools of Nigeria. The workshops of the Native Administrations have also been brought into the scheme for more definite training of various types of artisans. These interesting facts are contained in a report on education issued by the Nigerian Government.

Last year, 1930, was the first in which education in Nigeria was controlled by a central department, the report points out. As a result various contemplated changes have been put into force. In the northern provinces, the elementary education course has been extended two years, and three centers for elementary teachers have been started.

In the southern provinces, the general organization is similar to that of the northern, but higher education is being carried further through a higher college to be built at Yaba.

RED CASES URGED FOR APPLE EXPORTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PERTH, W. Aus.—Mr. W. Angwin, the Agent-General for Western Australia in London, advises fruit-growers exporting apples to England to stick to the red cases.

Recently some apple growers sent forward their fruit in light colored cases, and some of the buyers did not recognize the fruit as coming from this State. The red wood cases are of Jarrah and all over the world this case distinguishes Western Australian fruit.

On the Esplanade

FRIDAY, 8:30 P. M.

1. March, "Sambre and Meuse" ..... Planquette
2. Petite Suite ..... Debussy
   "En Bateau" "Cortege"
3. Two Hungarian Dances ..... Brahms
4. Prelude to "The Mastersingers of Nuremburg" ..... Wagner
   Interval
5. Tales from Johann Strauss ..... Erich Korngold
6. "Song of the Volga Boatmen"
7. Selection, "Mlle. Modiste" .. Herbert
8. "Dance in the Hall of the Mountain King" ..... Grieg

South Africa Studies Deeply Native Question

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — The greater interest taken in the South African native is one of the chief impressions of Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, educational director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, New York, who visited London recently after spending several months in South Africa and Rhodesia as visiting university lecturer under the Carnegie Corporation.

"I had visited South Africa twice already as chairman of the two Phelps-Stokes African Educational Commissions," Dr. Jesse Jones told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "but I noticed a great change in the 10 years since I first went there. I spoke throughout the chief centers of the Union and also in Northern and Southern Rhodesia on educational and interracial questions, and I was much struck with the very decided interest, now shown in many forms, in the whole of what is called the native question. People are reading a great many books on the subject, and the universities are starting for the first time their departments of anthropology, while the Union Government has recently appointed a special commission to study the economic conditions of the natives. I saw it at work and was struck by its genuineness and thoroughness."

Dr. Jones, who was recently awarded the Gold Cross of the Order of the Savior by the Greek Government, will, while he is in Europe, give a good deal of attention to the affairs of the great farm school at Saloniki, which is such a notable experiment in constructive education. It is the permanent outcome of the Near East relief work during the war and after, and Dr. Jones has been very closely associated with its activities.

Control Proposed For Shanghai Area

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Justice Richard Feetham, who has been on a mission to Shanghai where he has issued a report upon the future government of that international commercial center has produced a supplementary statement in which he discusses means for dealing with the area surrounding the city. This area has been a source of friction between the Shanghai municipal council, a body controlled by Europeans and Americans, and the Chinese authorities.

Justice Feetham proposes that the jurisdiction of the municipal council should be extended as a temporary measure to enable it to administer outside roads and afford police protection until more permanent arrangements can be made.

For this purpose the council would be empowered to raise taxes in the wider area concerned. Such taxes would be used to cover expenses and to enable the Chinese authorities to be reimbursed for what they would lose.

As an ultimate solution, Justice Feetham says, a new municipal authority should be established. This authority would be composed of representatives of the residents and property-owners, both foreign and Chinese, in the area, together with nominees of the Shanghai council.

Vermonters Unite To Keep Town Dry

LYNDON, Vt., July 23 (AP)—A vigilance committee of 50 men and women has been formed, the coöperation of state authorities has been promised and federal aid asked in a campaign against liquor traffic here, it was revealed today.

This town, only 35 miles from the Canadian border, has been described as one of the most active centers for bootlegging in New England.

As a result of a joint meeting of town selectmen and the village trustees of Lyndonville, Mr. Frederick A. Flint of Calendia, sheriff, has been placed in charge of the investigation. Mr. Lawrence Jones, State Attorney-General, has been communicated with and given assurance of state coöperation, while federal prohibition authorities at Rutland have been asked to aid the drive.

Mellon Cites Plan As Stability Help

LONDON, July 24 (AP)—Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, yesterday expressed his satisfaction at the outcome of the seven-power conference just adjourned.

"I am satisfied that the conference has achieved results which will be most helpful in restoring the financial stability of Germany," he said.

"That stability has been shaken by a lack of confidence which is not justified by Germany's internal economic situation.

"German industries are well organized, and, given time and reasonably favorable conditions, will again assert themselves and show the inherent strength of Germany's industrial arm.

"In proposing a one-year extension of war debts and reparations, President Hoover has provided a necessary breathing spell, and in carrying his proposal into effect the creditor nations have relieved the German budget of heavy burdens during the period of recuperation.

"The machinery set up by the conference will greatly assist the German Government in meeting its immediate difficulties. It will also permit a study as regards further capital and assistance which may be required for rehabilitation of Germany's industry."

Chang Denies Rumor of Plan To Fight Japan

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING, China, July 23—Complete denial of reports coming from Hong Kong and emanating from the insurgent Canton Government to the effect that China was planning war upon Japan has been issued from the headquarters of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, Governor of Manchuria.

The reports stated that a telegram had been received from Marshal Chang, on behalf of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Nationalist Government in Nanking, in which the latter offered to resign conditionally and suggested that all China unite in declaring war upon Japan.

It was stated that General Chiang desired to remain as commander-in-chief of the Nanking army and navy, and that all the provinces should contribute their quotas toward an army of 500,000, to be sent to the Korean border as a military operation against Japan.

Marshal Chang's headquarters describes the Hong Kong report "ridiculous fabrication," declaring that General Chiang has no intention of resigning and that the Manchurians are fully supporting Nanking. Despite strategic withdrawals, the Mukden forces are in a strong position, which the political developments of the last few days have strengthened. Gen. Shih Yu-san, the rebel leader, was believed to be politically isolated and his subjugation was expected without serious fighting, although the Manchurians are bringing additional troops inside the Great Wall as a precautionary measure. The Japanese boycott was not taken very seriously in the north.

China Offers Plan To Control Opium

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING, China—Plans for complete suppression of opium production and sale in China in 15 years by means of government monopoly, as proposed by Dr. Wu Lien-teh, has already received the approval of influential political leaders here. Dr. Wu said that the Government would provide for gradual diminution of the amount of the drug distributed and that 10 per cent of the revenue collected should be set aside for hospitals and refuges for opium addicts.

Dr. Wu contends that government attempts to suppress the use of opium have been a failure. He argues that independent military commanders have profited by opium revenues to such an extent that they are able to defy the central Government, paying large armies by sale of opium. He declares that this revenue should be diverted to the central Government.

Plans for the monopoly have been drawn up, and it is believed here that they will be approved by the Government at Nanking.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Shiraz" (film).

EVENTS TOMORROW

Lynn Historical Society: Open house and museum exhibition, 125 Green Street, Lynn, 2:30 to 5.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Etchings and Engravings, Miss Hoyt, 11.

Field and Forest Club: Marblehead walk: take 1:20 train, North Station.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Open weekdays except Mondays, when the Museum is closed, Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Mondays at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer; early Italian engravings; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith; British mezzotint portraits; chiaroscuro woodcuts. Stencil designs by Thomas A. Fox.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin; French drawings. Prints by great masters from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, including works of Mantegna, Durer, Rembrandt, Whistler, Meryon and Daumier. Throughout the summer.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room, material illustrating the history of bookmaking. Through the summer.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays and holidays, 1:30 to 5. Special loan exhibit of gifts from the Princess Kalyni Songkla of Siam to the Park School, Brookline, including toys, brassware, basketry and musical instruments. New collection of Javanese objects, including painted wooden dolls, nobles and dancing girl, and tea set made of cloves. Throughout the summer.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 570 Boylston Street—Colonial portraits and old ship paintings.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—General summer exhibition.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Summer exhibit of paintings, miniatures, sculpture and etchings.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Summer exhibition.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 667 Boylston Street—Contemporary etchings and old master prints.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and engravings about ships and the sea.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

STATION CONTRACT AWARDED

The State Department of Public Utilities awarded the contract this afternoon for the construction of the new Boston Elevated Charles Street Station to the J. Slotnik Company, 199 Washington Street, Boston. The Slotnik bid was $110,484. The work is to be completed in 125 working days. There were 11 other bidders.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. S. T.)

Socialists Plan To Quash Rival Group in Spain

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID, July 23—A long-standing struggle between the Syndicalists and the Socialists for supremacy in the field of labor has reached an acute stage, with complications provoking a most difficult situation.

The sweeping dismissal of thousands of strikers has made an unsatisfactory termination to the strike among telephone workers. Severe measures of repression, such as had been applied in Seville to stop guerrilla warfare by the Syndicalists, now are threatened in Barcelona, where Col. Francisco Macia, Catalonian Provisional President, says he will oppose any repression of the workers. But the Socialist Ministers in the Cabinet are determined to meet the challenge from the National Confederation of Labor and, while they still are in the Government, they wish to settle the danger to the Republic once and for all.

Seville has been the scene of serious events for several days and yesterday open warfare broke out against the police. The Syndicalists, after forcing their way into houses on the main square at the point of revolvers, installed themselves on balconies and roofs and sniped at the police and troops. It became necessary to turn machine guns on the houses of peaceful residents, the unwilling harborers of the invaders. There were many casualties.

The Government has decided, without waiting to consult the Cortes, that Syndicalist centers must be closed down throughout Spain. Whether they dare to do this in Catalonia, where further bomb outrages took place yesterday, is a question being asked here.

Building Waste Abolition Sought

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, July 24—Prevention of duplication and avoidance of waste are sought in a federation of Philadelphia building industries which is taking form here.

This is a pioneer movement and is being watched by building interests all over the United States, said Edward P. Simon, chairman of the executive committee of the construction industry, in an address before the Rotary Club Wednesday.

It is believed by the organizers of the movement, that millions of dollars can be saved the industry annually through the coördination of its various branches. According to Mr. Simon, there are more than 40 trade associations in the construction industry field. The federation plan provides that a member from each group be represented on its board. This will include bankers, real estate men, architects, contractors, material men and a long list of others.

One of the most important functions will be the establishment of a central credit bureau, which in itself is said to make the organization of the federation entirely worth while. At present there are 17 separate credit bureaus functioning in the Philadelphia building industry.

A research department will be maintained, one of its duties being to advise investors in building projects on the need of projected building construction. An engineering department will function to offer dependable information concerning the costs of proposed constructions.

President Denied Oil Embargo Right

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, July 24—The Tariff Act vests no authority in the President to impose an embargo on foreign products because their importation depresses the domestic market, Mr. William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, ruled today, in response to a query as to the President's power to stop the importation of oil.

President Hoover in recent months has received hundreds of requests from southern and southwestern oil producers, petitioning him to put an embargo on oil. The operators claim that with the domestic market already overloaded, foreign imports act only to further depress prices.

On the contention that these foreign imports in a glutted domestic market constitute an unfair method of competition within the meaning of Section 337, of the Tariff Act, the producers have deluged the President with demands that he outlaw oil imports.

In order to fully ascertain his powers in the matter, the President submitted the question to Mr. Mitchell. The latter in an exhaustive opinion today, holds that the claim of unfair trade practices is not valid and rejects the demand of the producers for an executive embargo.

"Under section 337" Mr. Mitchell informed the President, "the Executive is given power to forbid entry or importation of particular articles of commerce if the importer or consignee is guilty of unfair methods of competition and unfair acts in the importation of the articles in question, the effect of which is to injure substantially an industry within the United States or restrain or monopolize trade and commerce in the United States.

"I find no basis for the conclusion that the importation of oil into the United States under these conditions constitutes an unfair method of competition or an unfair act within the meaning of the tariff act."

Retailers Oppose New Parking Plan

As opposed to the traffic plan offered by Mayor James M. Curley, allowing 12-hour parking on alternate sides of the street in the downtown area, the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce advocated the enforcement of the present one-hour limit plan of parking, at a meeting of the Boston Traffic Commission yesterday.

The trade board, basing its opinion on a survey of conditions, said that the alternate plan would reduce the present parking space in downtown Boston by 25 per cent and increase congestion. The board added that the object of the plan, that of attracting business through unlimited parking, would be defeated because the short-time parker would not have access to the curb which would be taken up by the all-day parker.

"The one-hour rule," the board's statement said, "was decided upon as a proper time limit during Mayor Curley's previous administration, after a nation-wide survey of prevailing practices in other cities. The one-hour time limit is enforceable. In 1927, parking checks on over 13,000 vehicles in downtown Boston, made by the Mayor's street and traffic survey, showed that 80 per cent obeyed the limit."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Saturday; gentle, variable winds, mostly westerly, with not much change in temperature.

All New England: Generally fair tonight and Saturday, with not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Generally fair tonight and Saturday, with moderate southwest and west winds, becoming gentle and variable; not much change in temperature.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. July24	Max. July23		8 a.m. July24	Max. July23
Atlantic City	70	82	Nantucket	70	78
Bismarck, N.D.	70	92	New Orleans	78	90
Boston	74	84	New York	70	88
Buffalo	66	74	Norfolk, Va.	74	90
Calgary	60		North Platte	64	92
Charleston	82	90	Philadelphia	74	88
Chicago	68	74	Phoenix, Ariz.	86	110
Cincinnati	68	86	Pittsburgh	68	84
Denver	68	92	Portland, Me.	64	82
Eastport, Me.	60	74	Raleigh	78	92
Hatteras	78	84	St. Louis	70	82
Helena, Mont.	48	100	St. Paul	64	80
Huron, S. D.	66	90	Salt Lake City	74	100
Jacksonville	78	92	San Francisco	56	62
Kansas City	70	94	Santa Fe, N.M.	64	90
Key West	84	90	Seattle	56	72
Los Angeles	70	86	Tampa	82	90
Memphis	72	78	Washington	68	90
Miami, Fla.	86	90	Wichita, Kan.	70	100
Montreal	64	84	Williston, N.D.	74	102

High Tides at Boston

Friday 7:53 p. m., Saturday 8:32 a. m.
Height of tides 10 feet, 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:43 p. m.

DR. KLEIN TO TALK

Owing to the international interest in the European financial situation, Dr. Julius Klein, assistant Secretary of Commerce, will give a special radio talk on that subject next Monday between 10 and 10:15 p. m., eastern standard time, over a coast-to-coast network, according to a telegram received today by Mr. Hugh D. Butler, at the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Perpetuation of Great Riches Shown to Have Its Drawbacks

Increasing Practice of Wealthy Men in Establishing Trusts Believed on Way to Setting Up an Oligarchy of Wealth

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, July 22—Within recent years there has developed, particularly in the United States, a method of perpetuating wealth and providing for its continual increase, which presents a new social problem. It is the formation of trusts—banking and private—by means of which large sums of capital are placed under the management of men skilled in the investment of funds in order to provide for a reasonably certain steady income from a secure source.

Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale University, has raised the warning note against this practice. More than 40,000 estates, valued at more than $5,500,000,000, are probated annually by trust companies, he has shown. In California the so-called court trust business was $269,000,000 in 1928, an increase of 37.4 per cent in five years, while the private trust business was $967,000,000, an increase of more than 100 per cent in the same period.

"Were the rate of growth of the California private trust business alone to continue unchecked," Professor Fisher declares, "all the capital wealth of the country would be absorbed by the trust companies of California in a single generation. If the rate of growth continues it is clear that the great mass of wealth of the country is going to be in the hands of the trust companies, and whenever that comes, it seems to me there are not going to be any more trust companies—that the Government will take them out of private hands."

Calls Riches a Menace

Thus, despite the moderate inheritance taxes in this country, the accumulation of wealth proceeds at such a rapid pace that the movement actually constitutes a public menace, according to Professor Fisher.

"If we in America, with ideas and usages the opposite of Soviet Russia's, would preserve the good that adheres in the institution of private property, we must correct its abuses," Professor Fisher states. "In my opinion, the chief abuses are concerned with bequests, both private and charitable."

In theory, Professor Fisher says, the law compels trustees to keep faith sacredly with the wishes of those who have passed on, but in practice it compels them to betray them. Mr. Julius Rosenwald, one of the most liberal philanthropists, is so impressed with the danger of influence of a donor continuing after he has passed on, that every donation he makes may be expended at the discretion of the directors of the institution to which it is given.

The bankers themselves have called attention to the unpleasant possibilities inherent in this situation. Not long ago Mr. Gilbert T. Stephenson, president of the trust division of the American Bankers' Association, saw difficulties especially in the estates bequeathed to able-bodied business men and which were tied up largely through trusts. The problem, he held, is in the excessive use of trusts.

"Too many men of family and estate, enamoured with the trust idea," he declares, "set up trusts under will or by agreement, by which they leave properties in trust for sons, as well as daughters, not simply until these sons are 21 years of age and through school, or until they reach a stated age of maturity, but until they are 45 or 50 years of age, or even for life. Many of these trusts are left without empowering the trustee to make partial distributions for needs that may arise or for the development of their special talents.

"Too many men attempt still further to protect their sons by means of general spendthrift provisions in their wills and trust agreements. In thus endowing their sons for life, such fathers ignore the fact that social and economic conditions change rapidly and that men of today cannot foresee or provide intelligently for what may be their sons' needs a generation hence.

"Such indiscriminate and injudicious trusteeing of property, after all needs of protection or guidance of a trustee has ceased, cannot fail to inspire in the minds of able-bodied, independent men whose inherited estates were thus tied up unjustifiable resentment toward trust companies, and arouse in the public mind reaction against the whole institution of trusteeship."

Mr. Stephenson is concerned chiefly with the unfavorable reaction of the beneficiaries of trusts, and rather mildly with the response of the public in general. But Prof. Eugenio Rignano, who would prevent the perpetuation of large accumulations of capital, believes that the enormous fortunes of today are having a disasterous effect upon productive activity.

One Cause of Wars

In them he sees one of the roots of war. Were it not for the necessity for finding new markets and fields of investment to employ productively the large accumulations of wealth, he believes, there would not be the great international conflicts of interest that have led to all modern wars. He also asserts that the working classes today are determined not to work to swell the profits of the capitalist.

Sir Josiah Stamp English economist, admits that this motive may be behind the low production of working men in many places, but holds that in the countries in which the wealth of the capitalist has become greatest, the worker also enjoys more of the fruits of his toil. "If it is true that accumulation of wealth has improved the lot of the worker, is he justified in complaining of such accretion?" Sir Josiah asks.

At any rate, the situation indicated by Professor Fisher again calls attention to the possible need for reconsideration of taxation methods which would control the heaping up of wealth in private hands.

Engravers Asked To Share Wages

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, July 23—An apportionment of work for those engaged in the engraving industry whereby each member of the union would be assured of an equal amount of employment during the year, was yesterday recommended to the International Steel & Copper Plate Printers, Die Stampers & Engravers' Union, in convention here, by Herman F. Neissner, president of the organization.

If adopted the system would insure each member of the industry against permanent layoffs, besides giving to each the guarantee of at least a living wage, thus avoiding the evils of sudden cessation of work during times of depression, Mr. Neissner said. The plan would automatically affect the organized industry in this country and abroad.

It is expected that favorable action will be taken on the plan before the close of the convention July 25.

TRAVEL ASSOCIATION PROTESTS RATE RISE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, July 23—A vigorous increase in railroad freight rates has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the New York State Travelers Association, Inc., it was announced here today by Mr. Sydney W. May, chairman of a committee appointed to oppose the projected rise.

In a letter to the commission, signed by Mr. Louis S. Kan, president of the association, attention was called to the reduced rates in other lines of activity—commercial as well as transportation—and a reduction, rather than an increase, in rail rates was urged.

BREAKFAST IN MAINE, IN BOSTON FOR WORK

By means of daily air schedules, made public today by the Boston-Maine Airways, new aviation auxiliary of the Boston & Maine and Maine Central Railways, a Boston business man may have breakfast at a summer resort in Maine and arrive at Boston in time for the day's work. The new service, which goes into effect on Aug. 1, is to be run in coöperation with the Pan American Airways.

The tri-motored, radio-equipped planes will leave Boston as late as 4:30 and be as far north as Bangor in time for dinner. The actual flying time to this point is 2½ hours. Planes are to make two northbound trips daily, and three southbound.

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SCOTS' CAPITAL HOST TO BRITISH ROYAL FAMILY

King and Queen Occupy Holyroodhouse on Visit in Edinburgh

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH—The Palace of Holyroodhouse has been once more the home of royalty. The King and Queen have spent nine very happy days at the Scottish capital. The visit has been an informal one and the Queen has made a round of the antique shops, making many purchases.

The gatherings at Holyroodhouse constituted events of great social brilliance. A garden party was held at which over 7000 guests from all over Scotland gathered in the lovely garden which lies under Arthur Seat and the rugged Salisbury Crags. These parties not only gave pleasure to the invited guests but to all the King's neighbors, for up the steep hillside above the palace sat hundreds of mothers and their children who enjoyed the spectacle of the King and Queen moving about among their guests. Perhaps in no other capital could such a democratic sight be seen.

The Duke and Duchess of York have also been living at Holyroodhouse and, as the Duchess is of Scottish birth and well beloved in her own country, she has been able to show the Queen many interesting sights. They went together one day to see the tapestry weaving at Corstorphine, where the Marquess of Bute has revived an ancient Scottish art. Another day they went to see the Scottish-American Memorial, the work of R. Tait McKenzie. The Duchess was able to show the Queen the beauties of the work and of its site and was apparently well acquainted with one of the most beautiful sculpture exhibits in Edinburgh.

One of the most interesting visits was to Dalmeny, where they saw the twelfth century Norman church which has recently been restored by the minister and his people, who contributed not only of their means, but by work of their hands helped to bring back the beauty of earlier days.

The Queen left an interesting souvenir of her visit to Huntly House, an old mansion-house of pre-union days which is to be opened as a municipal museum. She also gave to the National Museum at the Castle a beautiful pearl bracelet containing the hair of Jean, Duchess of Gordon, who helped to raise the Gordon Highlanders.

Cabin Monoplanes Set New Air Style

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, July 24—Styles have changed in airplanes in the last four years, acording to a study made by the Aeronautics branch of the Department of Commerce.

In early approvals made by the department open-cockpit planes were the most numerous, but toward the end of the period of the survey cabin types were submitted in increasing numbers. Biplanes were more numerous than monoplanes at first, but in the latter part of the period monoplane designs exceeded the others. Average high speed of plane types approved increased from 117 miles an hour to 126 miles an hour.

It was found that the use of more powerful engines to achieve greater speed had resulted in a decrease in power loading, in other words, a decrease in the number of pounds supported in the air by each unit of horsepower. The average amount of weight supported by each square foot of wind area became greater, however.

Land planes were the most numerous among designs submitted for approved type certificates, numbering more than 80 per cent of the total. Next in order were seaplanes, followed by amphibians and flying boats.

Jobless Data Sought In New Brunswick

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FREDERICTON, N. B.—In an effort to obtain complete data as to the number of unemployed in New Brunswick, Mr. D. A. Steward, Minister of Public Works, has inaugurated a thorough survey of the Province.

The department is to enlist the cooperation of all municipalities and a questionnaire has gone out to all local authorities for circulation in their respective parishes and wards.

The Department of Public Works has issued a special appeal to the county and civic authorities to accelerate the work of gathering these data. The information obtained will be used as a basis for determining the relief works which may be started during the coming fall and winter months.

The questionnaire provides for ascertaining the approximate number of men supporting families, at present out of work, and with no means of support; the number of men who are expected to be out of work on Nov. 1, 1931, and whether there is any prospect of lumbering or other industry starting which might cut down the number of unemployed.

Hawks Again Holds Havana Air Record

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, July 24—Capt. Frank M. Hawks set new air speed records in flights from New York to Havana, Cuba, and back yesterday. He breakfasted in New York, had luncheon with Harry Guggenheim, United States Ambassador to Cuba, in Havana, and returned here for dinner.

He flew from New York to Havana in 8h. 8½m., clipping 29 minutes from the record set by Mr. James Goodwin Hall a few days ago. The return flight was made in 7h. 31m., slicing more than an hour from his own record on the same trip. The flight both ways covered 2306 miles, the longest distance Captain Hawks has flown in any one day, and took 17h. 2m. and 50s. of elapsed time.

Captain Hawks took off from Floyd Bennett Airport at 4:10 a. m., D. S. T., yesterday. At 9:03 o'clock D. S. T., last night, he returned here and landed amid cheers of several hundred persons, including members of the Mayor's reception committee, Mrs. Hawks and several friends.

Protection of Animals Enlists Potentate and World Institution

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Signor Benito Mussolini, Premier of Italy, adores his cat, which, according to his account of it, possesses a most attractive nature.

But then, Signor Mussolini is a real lover of all animals. He revealed this fact to Miss Lind af Hageby during a visit recently paid to him in Rome, and Miss Lind af Hageby revealed it to the members of the Animal Defense and Anti-Vivisection Society at their annual meeting here on July 14.

When she had told him of some of the evils connected with vivisection, especially drawing his attention to conditions which she had herself seen in Rome, where animals which had been used for surgical experiments had been left in a pitiful state in the cellars of a Rome hospital, the Duce was surprised and not a little angry. But the story had done its work, for shortly afterward a bill appeared, presented by Signor Mussolini, which provided for the regulation of vivisection in order to prevent pain.

Work for the protection of animals can no longer be described as a minor venture. Active propaganda has been organized on its behalf in Geneva during the last three meetings of the Assembly of the League of Nations. Members of the Animal Defense and Anti-Vivisection Society have twice visited America in order to plead for the introduction of humane methods into the slaughterhouses of Chicago.

In Spain the new Government has adopted an attitude definitely antagonistic to the national custom of bullfighting. In England a bill relating to the slaughter of animals has been given a second reading, although it is, for the time, being held up by opponents in the House of Commons. In England a great deal of active campaigning has been done in order to end the horrors of the steel trap and the fur traffic, and to reform the methods of transport and of slaughter, while Scotland has achieved, according to some, the best regulation of any nation for the protection of animals.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Ralph F. Rhodes, Savannah, Ga.
Wilmot G. Rhodes, Savannah, Ga.
Pauline W. Rhodes, Savannah, Ga.
Lovina Gilbert, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
F. Russell Gilbert, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
Mrs. Bertha Osborne, Passaic, N. J.
Esther Newell, Minneapolis, Minn.
Helen L. Latzke, Fillmore, Calif.
Annie P. Fisher, Springfield, Mass.
Leon T. Broock, Los Angeles, Calif.
Gussie J. Mayer, Miami, Fla.
Eisie C. Mayer, Miami, Fla.
George E. Mayer, Miami, Fla.
Mrs. Kenneth Moorhead, Johnstown, Penna.
Mrs. Charles A. Farrell, Punxsutawney, Penna.
Charles A. Farrell, Punxsutawney, Penna.
Miss Ruth Farrell, Punxsutawney, Penna.
Paul Farrell, Punxsutawney, Penna.
Arthur R. Farrell, Punxsutawney, Penna.
L. W. Shaw, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Bertha D. Shaw, Detroit, Mich.
Norman A. Wright, Highland Park, Mich.
Mrs. Norman Wright, Highland Park, Mich.
Edgar Corlett, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. Elizabeth Corlett, San Francisco, Calif.
Barbara Corlett, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. Archibald T. Gardiner, New York, N. Y.
Virginia Gardiner, New York, N. Y.
R. W. Ragland, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Minnie Avery, Roanoke, Va.
Elaine B. Bevens, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Lila Messenger, Bridgetown, N. S.
Mrs. Nellie H. Fraizer, St. Louis, Mo.
C. M. Fraizer, St. Louis, Mo.
Miss Maud Tiner, Beaumont, Texas.
Mrs. Anna Dysait, Dallas, Texas.
Mabel S. Anderson, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
Mrs. Eloise Hachten, Huntington Park, Calif.
Theodore F. Staples, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. John M. Walsh, Great Neck, N. Y.
Mary Walsh, Great Neck, N. Y.
John Walsh, Great Neck, N. Y.
Mrs. Lucy Carter MacLeod, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. J. V. Bailey, Kansas City, Mo.
J. V. Bailey, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Hal C. Davis, Topeka, Kan.
Hal C. Davis, Topeka, Kan.

Politics Retire Into the Background

SENATOR GEORGE H. MOSES AND MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY
Picture Shows the Senator Holding Grandchild, With Mrs. Moses at Right and Their Son, Gordon, Standing in the Rear.

Senator Moses' Idea of Change From His Work Is 'Just Sitting'

New Hampshire Republican Leader Says He Tried Golf but It Took Too Much Time—One of His Hobbies Is Helping the New England Farmer

By JANET MABIE

STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONCORD, N. H., July 21—If a distinguished visitor to the United States wanted to see a specimen politician, it would be a good thing to let him see Mr. George Higgins Moses (R.), United States Senator from New Hampshire. He is a composite, and pictorial in the extreme, of all the virtues and peculiarities of the politician, and one does not tread on his toes if you mention the peculiarities to him. Indeed, I suspect he likes it. One might say Mr. Moses has made being a politician an art, but if one does he must hold reserves for shadings of the word; for if he interprets "politician" as one who shrewdly calculates how to get a thing done without ruffling people's feathers, he will not be thinking of Mr. Moses' whose idea, so far as I can make out, is that a few ruffled feathers handsomely decorate any given situation.

I did not expect to have much fun in seeing Mr. Moses. I thought a man who had lived so long in the thick of the most important aspects of national life would have taken on a glaze against fun. I know he had an eminent reputation as a wit. But being a wit, and having a taste for fun and amusement are often two different things. I have heard men say, solidly, "Oh, I get my fun working," but somehow I did not think Mr. Moses would try to dress up work in any such trimmings.

Help New England Farmer

It had been mentioned to me that Mr. Moses had somewhere he was pretty tired of hearing about federal appropriations for taking water off land where there was too much, and for putting water on land where there was too little; and he thought it would be a good thing if someone would appropriate some federal money to help the New England farmer take the stones off his land.

A childhood filled with much absorbed tagging about at the heels of some grand oxen, engaged in destoning our meadows and garden land, made me think well of that idea. For me the oxen-periods in my summers were altogether entrancing; the great beasts, with their ineffable patience and queer majesty; and the incomparable Swedish gentleman who touched them infrequently with the goad, soliloquizing to me the while, made an impression I never have forgotten. I did not suppose that Mr. Moses would think it practicable to use federal money to pay for oxen to take stones out, but I liked to think that, if oxen were not scorned in a speed-mad age, they could take them out.

So when ringing the bell at Mr. Moses' comfortable, frame house in a quiet street of Concord resulted in a direction to go to his office, and he had received me with an intense, penetrating glare, I plunged into the subject of federal money for removing New England's stones, thinking that here was a man who liked to waste no time getting to some point, at least, of a meeting.

It seems that Mr. Moses first made this statement about the stones back in something like 1918 and, as he says himself, he has been making it ever since, up to and including June 29, when he said it in an article in the Saturday Evening Post. Mr. Moses is rather like an unusually wise cat at a mouse hole in such matters. He can wait a very long time. I do not think he has received any indication that for the actual de-stoning appropriation, but for certain ideas you hear that he entertains against such enthusiastic farm relief for the middle West.

He does not like it that farm relief never seems to apply, in popular conception or in actual practice, to the New England farmer. He makes that very plain, indeed. He says, "I become much irritated when I think of the steams that rise over the plights of western farmers and see the New England farmer ignored," but his tone of voice indicates, "I get hopping mad when I think of it."

I think Mr. Moses has a good stout contempt for extensive western farm relief on the ground that the New England pioneers never had anyone to come along and help them; but that they made arable fields by converting forests and other hard measures; and the western farmers could do the same; he is at once proud of the New England farmer today, and defensive of him because, as he put it, "The New England farmer doesn't come cheeping at the doors of Congress for farm relief, but hitches up his belt, spits on his hands and goes to work. I *like* that, and I *don't* like the other." And if you could see Mr. Moses set his mouth in a grim line, and blink his slate-colored eyes, you would well be able to believe it.

He's got some other little reasons for thinking someone might really consider doing something for the New England farmer. There is the assertion about savings bank deposits. "Out of 460,000 people in New Hampshire, 335,000 have savings bank accounts. Their money is sent out west and down south for investment by the banks. *Their* money, mind you! Out west; farm country! Down south; cotton country! Bah!"

I do not think Mr. Moses likes one to bring up the subject of people leaving farming to go into other fields of activity. It "makes him tired" to see the state universities coming to their legislatures and "in the sacred name of agriculture" get big fat appropriations to carry away to spend on educating boys and girls in things that will carry them away to the city to do. "What's the use of a state university educating a mass of young people away from the farms, in farming country?" I should rather like to know that myself.

Fun at His Job

I wanted to know if Mr. Moses ever had any fun, had an avocation, or something that he did when he wanted to forget about his brain. And, would you believe it, he said, "Well, I have fun at my job." I must say he brought the words out with a shade of hesitation, as though he knew he was uttering a cliché, and he has too high a reputation as a wit to risk many clichés. But he made me think of a little boy who hastily covers up some breach with a lot of very loud or at least positive noise; he straightened his features into a look of academic intensity and said, severely: "I gave up golf 15 years ago. It took half a day to go out, go round, shower down and get back to my work. I didn't have a half day. And you can't play on Sunday."

"Why? Some do."

Mr. Moses emitted a sort of snort. "You can't play on Sunday because nobody can be a golfer just playing on Sundays. It takes four games a week to make you a golfer."

I intimated that I thought a man who worked as hard as he did, and in such an atmosphere as the Senate at Washington, ought to provide himself with something definite in the way of recreation. And then he said to me what I am certain I am the first to communicate to the public about Mr. Moses.

He said, "Oh, I don't work so hard. You see before you a lazy man."

I almost looked around to see if there was anyone else in the room. Mr. George H. Moses? Lazy? Ridiculous!

"I have taken a lot of comfort in my lifetime," he said, "from something I heard Mark Hopkins say at Dartmouth a number of years ago. He said, 'I never stand up if I can sit down. I never sit up if I can lie down. I never move if I can stay still.' I liked that saying, because it became a sort of plan for me. I despise getting up in the morning. I despise going out at night. I despise going to bed late. I was born with an indolent nature and I have never taken any steps to upset nature. I do a terrible amount of work, it is true; sometimes I have to admire that in me, seeing how lazy I am. But if I wanted something that would just fill the bill when I wanted a change from work, it would be to just sit. I am one of the best just-sitters in the whole world."

Quite at Face Value

I do not know that that should be taken quite at face value. After all, a man who "hit the Senate as a raw greenhorn and got a job right off on the Foreign Relations Committee," can't be an egregious fraud. And I have never heard of Mr. Moses being found very much on the sidelines since then.

We talked about a lot of other ragtag ends, occasionally interspersed with his curious and sudden little whistle; I could not make out whether that was like a frog's croak, a sign of peace and contentment; whether the visit was permitting him to indulge in a slight and unexpected period of laziness; or whether it was a sign of unrest and a desire to have the session ended.

At last, however, he grinned at me after saying something I couldn't place surely as jest or truth, about his tremendous political ability; then he wound up magnificently, leaning across his desk a little toward me saying earnestly, "I am one of the three most important men in this country today." I didn't dare ask him who the other two were, and I didn't dare laugh in case he should be serious, and I didn't dare look serious lest he be fooling, so I got up hastily, saying I must go. After all, if he was one of the three most important men in the country today I had no business sitting around wasting his time. If he was fooling, his fooling was of such a high order that I could not compete with it, and had better go before I got caught in a net which would leave me gasping for breath.

Natural Scientists Think History Minimizes Their Achievements

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Although the discoveries of natural science have brought radical changes to civilisation, they have not received proportionate attention from historians, in the opinion of leaders of natural science. To remedy this difficulty a movement begun in Oslo three years ago has culminated in the Second International Congress of the History of Science and Technology, the first meeting of which recently took place here.

Delegates criticised the habit of school history books, which tend to concentrate mainly on stories of battles and diplomacy.

In the midst of this universal agreement the Russian delegation struck a debating note. Heartily agreeing that all history teaching as at present understood is wrong, the Russian visitors maintained that a history festooned with anecdotes of discovery and invention on the lines suggested by previous speakers might be even worse. Prof. Modest Rubenstein, of the Moscow Institute of Economics, asserted that natural science was a by-product of social and economic organisation, and must be studied as a branch of this subject.

But the Congress was not exclusively occupied in reading papers and making speeches. It included excursions to Oxford and Cambridge as well as dinners and receptions.

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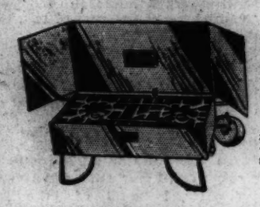

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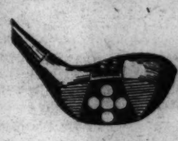

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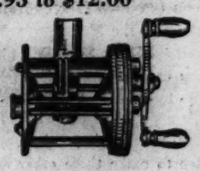

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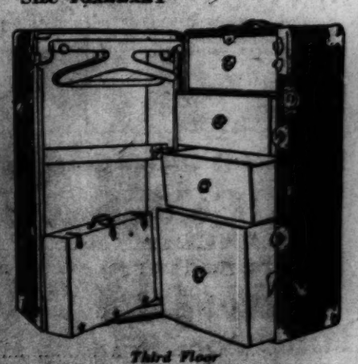

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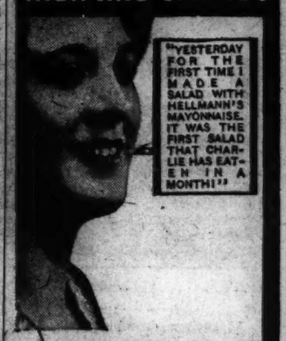
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HOUSEHOLD ARTS AND CRAFTS

The Art of Table Setting

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SETTING a table requires knowledge of the same rules that govern any decorative art. Balance and line, design, color, and suitability all play their parts in this seemingly humble daily task. The cloth that is correct for dinner is not suitable for breakfast. Covers, serving and decorative dishes should balance one another. The placing of silver follows a law of rhythm. Centerpieces permit an abundance of artistic skill.

Let us consider the laying of the breakfast table as a concrete example, and see whether there are not new lights to be shed on what we may have considered nothing more than one of the perfunctory tasks of the day. The man who starts out on his day's work cheered by happy memories of a pleasant room, an attractive table surrounded by the companionable faces of his family, is doubly sustained. Children faring forth to school, or youth to its tasks start the day free from hurry and confusion when fortified by the security of a well-ordered home.

The laying of a table may seem but a small part of such a scheme of protective background, but it is by no means insignificant. Consistent effort in placing before a family day after day a picture of charm and beauty is one constructive stone in the architecture of a home.

The modern breakfast room, dinette, pullman, or nook, is a genuine convenience to the housewife, but should be no encouragement to careless or casual service. Informality is not only allowable but to be desired, but informal service can be as gracious, if not more so, than the more formal.

The morning meal should be keyed to gayety, if for no other reason than because a family is less likely, perhaps, to feel gay at this hour than at any other. It may require considerable effort to strike a high note of cheerfulness so early in the morning, but the reward comes in seeing one face after another light up.

Breakfast cloths, whether they take the form of the place-mat, or of the small cloth, or of the large one, should be easily laundered, gay in color, and immaculate in appearance.

Dishes may be inexpensive, but they should be of good design, pleasing in color, and in harmony with the other furnishings of the room. It is no longer the custom to buy a whole set of dishes consisting of 110 or 120 pieces like the old-fashioned sets with dinner, breakfast, and supper plates, as well as dozens of other pieces. We now buy a small outlay of dinner dishes, main dishes only, and supplement these with salad and dessert dishes altogether different.

Thus the breakfast china is in an individual design with, perhaps, cereal dishes of a pattern and material different from that of the plates. Peasant ware may be combined with domestic china, providing one harmonizes the colors and is frequently used for fruit and cereal.

The centerpiece need be neither elaborate nor expensive, but it is wearisome to see before one day after day a bowl of insipid fruit, a drooping houseplant, or a bouquet that has lost its freshness. One flower, fresh and lovely, in an adequate container, or a water lily floating upon a shallow lake of water in a low and colorful bowl is charming. Children should be allowed to express themselves through contributing this decorative feature, and by wise supervision and direction will not only acquire a love for the beautiful but develop home-making habits.

Rules for laying the table are much the same for one occasion as for another. Places should be set far enough apart to avoid the contact of elbows. A plate should be put at each "cover." To stack all the plates before the person who serves is bad form. Knives and spoons are placed at the right and forks at the left, in the order in which they are to be used. A cereal spoon should be placed outside of the knife, and a fruit spoon outside of the cereal spoon, if fruit for which a spoon is needed is to be the first course. Whatever course comes first must have its utensil placed on the outside, and so on in sequence.

The napkin is usually laid at the left of the forks, but may be placed on the plate instead if preferred. The water glass stands at the right of the plate, and at the tip of the blade of the knife. The bread and butter plate is at the left, and at the tip of the fork. Silver is laid all in one direction, all perpendicular to the table's edge. This gives a pleasing effect in line when the table is viewed as a whole. Confusion must be avoided in furnishing the table as in furnishing a room.

Food on platters or in serving dishes is often set before the master or mistress of the house who serves it on the plate. If there is a waitress, she holds on a napkin in her hand a plate which she lays before the server with one hand as she takes up the filled plate with the other, to pass it.

Where there is no maid service the guests must do the passing. It is good form always to have a plate at each cover. These are called service plates and soup cups and plates, cereal dishes, etc., are put in them. When they are removed for a fish entrée, meat or salad course (as they must be when what is to be served is on a plate of their own form) the waitress takes away the service plate with one hand as she replaces it with the other.

Where there is no waitress a service wagon is indispensable. But with one or the other a meal may be served adequately, easily, and from hot dishes without necessitating a single journey to the kitchen. Of course, electric utensils add greatly to the facility of such serving, especially the electric percolator and toaster. With the table stove and egg boiler a whole meal is easily provided with a minimum of effort.

FLAT BOWL BY JEAN LUCE — Bonney

Two Times One Are Two, Declares the Mirror

Mirrors are busy in these days learning the multiplication table. The mirror illustrated has advanced to twice twelve are twenty-four, counting it out on the fingers—or are they leaf forms?—which decorate the glass and repeat themselves in the surface below. The black standard is a high style note.

Oranges Add Zest to Summer Menus

Frozen Fruit Cocktail

TO HALF a cupful of drained crushed pineapple add 2 cupfuls of orange pulp and ¾ of a cupful of grapefruit pulp and 1¾ cupfuls of pulverized sugar. Stir until dissolved, then pour into a mold and freeze in the iceless refrigerator, or packed for 3 hours in 4 parts of chipped ice to one part of salt, until frozen.

Frosted Orange Juice

For each serving, pour orange juice into a glass, add a ball of vanilla ice cream, stir until partly dissolved and serve immediately.

Dinner Punch

To the juice from 2 oranges, 2 lemons and 1 grapefruit, add 2 cupfuls of water, 1 cupful of juice from loganberry—or some other berry—and sugar to taste. Leave a short time to blend, then serve very cold.

Avocado Canapé

Peel a large orange and cut it into ¼-inch slices and use one as the base of each canapé. On the orange slice arrange 5 pieces of drained pineapple to form a star and fill the center with whipped avocado pulp made by beating the avocado with a bit of prepared mustard and lemon juice, to taste. Garnish with wafer-thin slices of stuffed olives.

Orange Baking Powder Biscuits

To your favorite baking powder biscuit dough add 1 tablespoonful of grated orange rind; and in place of part of the water or milk, use the juice of the orange. Roll and cut out the biscuits as usual and put on half of each of them a small loaf of sugar that has been moistened with orange juice: top with the rest of the biscuits and spread over all powdered sugar mixed with orange rind and sprinkled with orange juice. Leave in the refrigerator to chill, then bake in a hot oven, 450 degrees Fahr., about 15 minutes.

Orange Marshmallow Fluff

Whip until thick 1 cupful of cream, then fold in ¼ of a cupful of sugar, 1 cupful of marshmallows cut into quarters with scissors, ¾ of a cupful of orange pulp and the juice, and ¼ of a cupful of shredded pineapple well drained from the juice. Serve very cold.

Orange Mint Sauce

Combine ½ of a cupful each of orange and lemon juice and finely chopped mint, then add 1 tablespoonful of powdered sugar and 2 tablespoonfuls of drained shredded pineapple. Leave to blend in a warm place half an hour before serving with lamb.

Baked Whole Oranges

Grate slightly the skin of small whole oranges and boil the fruit 30 minutes to make the peel tender. When cool, cut a slice from the blossom end, pull out the core, and stuff in 1 teaspoonful of butter and 1 tablespoonful of sugar. Place in a covered baking dish, add 1 cupful of pineapple juice, then water to make the dish two-thirds full, and bake closely covered about an hour and a half, until the fruit is tender, in a moderate oven, 375 degrees Fahr. Lift the oranges from the sirup and serve hot or cold with a sauce made as follows:

Orange Sauce

Measure the remaining sirup in the dish and for each ¾ of a cupful of the liquid allow 1 tablespoonful of cornstarch mixed to a paste with ¼ of a cupful of orange juice. Bring the liquid to a boil, thicken with the paste, stirring constantly, and when the sauce is smooth and thick, cook it slowly for five minutes longer.

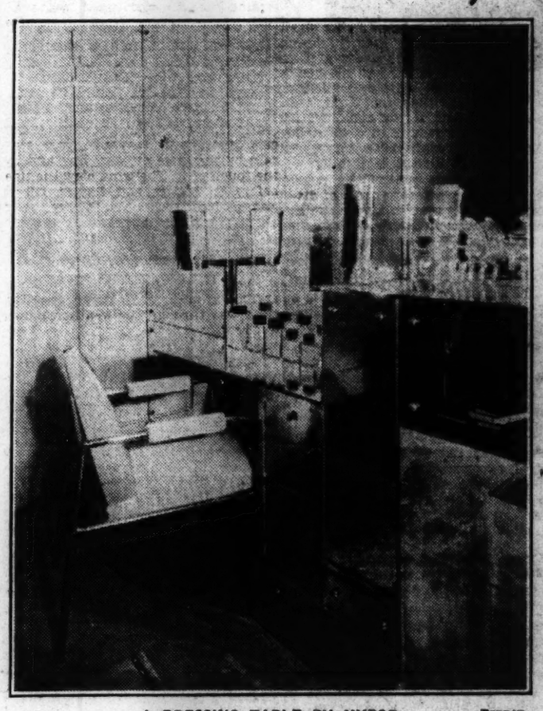
Baked oranges, hot or cold, make an unusual accompaniment for meat, or they may be used as dessert. In the latter case, a nice variation is to place in the top of each a marshmallow delicately browned, or a spoonful of whipped cream.

Orange Tapioca

In the top of a double boiler bring to a boil 3 cupfuls of water and ½ of a teaspoonful of salt, then add the rind of an orange and 1-3 of a cupful of minute tapioca; cook for 30 minutes over boiling water, stirring frequently to prevent lumping. Remove the rind, add 1 cupful of sugar and ¾ of a cupful of orange juice and cook five minutes longer. Beat the whites of 2 eggs stiff and pour over them the hot mixture, slowly, beating them. Serve cold in sherbet glasses, garnished with whipped cream if preferred.

Orange Ice-Box Cake

Soak 2 tablespoonfuls of gelatine—one envelope—in ¼ of a cupful of orange juice for five minutes, then set the container in boiling water and stir until the gelatine is dissolved. To this mixture add ½ of a cupful of boiling water, ¾ of a cupful of orange juice, and 1-3 of a cupful of sugar, and set aside to cool. Mix together 12 marshmallows cut into small pieces and ½ of a cupful of orange pulp. When the gelatine begins to stiffen, beat until fluffy, then add 1 tablespoonful of lemon juice, the orange and marshmallow mixture, and 1 cupful of cream whipped stiff. Line a loaf tin with waxed paper and arrange halves of lady fingers on the bottom and around the sides, using wafer-thin slices of maraschino cherries, or the chopped fruit, to give more color to the dish. Pour in half the filling, then add any crumbs or lady fingers that may be left of 2 dozen, and cover with the rest of the mixture. Leave in the refrigerator overnight and serve unmolded, the paper being torn off; or a spring form may be used for molding. Garnish the cake with chopped nuts, grated candied orange peel or whipped cream.



A DRESSING TABLE BY MYBOR — Bonney

This Built-in Coiffeuse Is a Part of the Wall Construction

At such a dressing table, built of mirrors and metal, the modern Parisienne likes to perform her flawless toilette, amid conveniences clothed in beauty and arrangements which encourage precision and order, dear to the French heart.

Book Markers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

These are days when many people are using a number of markers in books so they can turn in an instant to certain places without wasting time looking for page numbers. There are sets of these on the market, some expensive, others quite inexpensive; but there are interesting ways by which this need can be met in one's own home with no outlay of money.

One woman who had owned several sets of markers, after a change of residence found that none of them could be located. Not wanting to get others at that time, she studied without them, and now and then slipped a little piece of paper into a book to make it easier to find a page. Some of the pieces she used were colored, and there was gradually evolved an idea for whole sets of markers composed of different colored papers. She cut strips of paper a little over a quarter of an inch wide and about three-inches long from six different colors—red, green, blue, yellow, smooth white and rough white. The ends of the latter she marked with a pencil, so there would be no need of confusing these slips with the smooth white ones. They were used in her books in the order given, so in a very short time she was able to turn at once to the various places referred to.

If there were two references in the same section only a leaf or two apart, one marker answered for both. When there were several references, say in the red, it made it easier to have the slips numbered; indeed, it is well to number all the slips with ink on each side of both ends.

The woman mentioned keeps a number of extra markers of each kind on hand; these are laid between heavy pieces of cardboard fastened together at the ends with rubber bands. When there are markers left over after her books are arranged for the week, they are put away with the others of the same colors. If more are needed they can be taken from this reserve stock.

One friend of the writer made very substantial and serviceable markers out of strips of cardboard three-eighths of an inch wide. The strips, which were numbered, went in across the books, and were cut so that the strips did not interfere with each other. Another friend made a set of markers of very narrow black ribbon with numbers that had been cut from newspapers pasted on each side of one end. Like the first markers mentioned, these run through from the top of the book and can be as long as one may want them, though it is best to have them a little longer than the book.

Efficient Ways in the Kitchen

IN THE flour bin keep the flour sifter and a plate or tin pan to use with it, also a measuring cup and the can of baking powder. This plan has been found a wonderful time saver. The glass or tin measuring cup can hang from a strong hook in one side of the bin, and a small wooden box nailed beside it will hold the baking powder can. Inside the baking powder can, keep an old teaspoon for measuring.

When making pie crust, instead of cutting in the fat with two knives in the customary manner, use a potato masher, preferably the kind having a perforated metal bottom, which can be purchased at most ten-cent stores. This separates the fat into fine particles and does it much more quickly than by any other method.

Pecan nut-meats will come out whole if the uncracked nuts are placed in a pan of boiling water and boiled 15 minutes, then allowed to become cool. This does not injure the flavor of the meat.

If in making cake one has a supply of cream on hand but not much butter, use cream instead of butter. If the recipe calls for ½ cupful of butter, use 1 cupful cream. Cream gives cake a better texture than does butter and it also saves time in creaming butter and sugar.

To have glass of any kind, as water glasses, cut-glass or pressed-glass dishes, bright and sparkling after washing, add to the hot water in which they are rinsed ¼ cupful of vinegar or 1 tablespoonful of liquid ammonia. Do not wipe the glass, but let it drain dry.

If lettuce or fresh greens become wilted before using, place them in cold water containing lemon juice and they will become fresh and crisp again. This is effective at times when cold water alone is not.

When it seems likely that a cake will dry out before it is all used, slice it through the center and serve the middle slices first. Then push the cut edges closely together and they will remain moist and fresh.

When either lemon juice or part of the white of an egg is added to thin cream, it can be whipped as stiff as one wishes. Lemon juice does not alter the taste of the cream, as one might think it would.

Securing Rich Flavor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OF ALL the articles on the market to impart to foods a rich flavor, perhaps the least known for that purpose is unsweetened evaporated milk. This is fresh sweet milk to which nothing has been added, and from which merely 60 per cent of the liquid has been driven off through evaporation. All brands are practically the same, for all manufacturers must conform to the same high standards that the Government requires in the handling of this food, regulations as to the purity and freshness of the product, butter content, and so on.

Through the long, slow process of evaporation the milk gains its rich flavor, just as does milk in rice pudding. Being much thicker than bottled milk, one is enabled to use to better advantage the liquids left on vegetables after cooking. For by adding bottled milk to such liquor, the resulting cream sauce looks thin and unappetizing, whereas with the evaporated milk, the liquid merely makes up for the water driven off and the cream sauce has a body and richness that can be obtained in no other way.

The flavor of this form of milk seems to blend particularly well with vegetables, so it is excellent for cream sauces and specially delicious for all kinds of cream soups. In these and other dishes it is desirable also because of the smoothness of texture it imparts.

Cream of Pea Soup

Drain and measure the liquid from a No. 2 size can of peas and add water to make 2 cupfuls of liquid. Add the peas, a slice of onion, 1½ teaspoonfuls of salt and ⅛ of a teaspoonful of pepper and simmer for 15 minutes. Rub through a sieve. Make a white sauce by melting in a saucepan 2 tablespoonfuls of butter, blending with it 2 tablespoonfuls of flour, and when the mixture is frothy, adding slowly 1 cupful of evaporated milk diluted with 1 cupful of water. Stir slowly and constantly until the sauce is smooth and thick, then combine it with the pea mixture and pour into the soup dishes. Sprinkle with chopped parsley or paprika and serve immediately.

Cream soups may be made similarly from spinach, corn, carrots, string beans, dried beans, asparagus, cauliflower or potatoes.

Cream of Tomato Soup

Heat in the double boiler the contents of a tall can of condensed milk. Also, in another container, heat a can of tomato soup with a slice of onion, watching it carefully to avoid scorching. At serving time and when both are piping hot, pour the tomato soup into the milk, remove the onion, stir well and serve immediately. If these directions are followed explicitly, one has a thick, delicious soup. But if the hot milk is turned into the hot tomato, the soup will curdle, nor should the two be combined and heated together, for the same reason.

Garnish with tiny squares of toast, a little grated cheese, chopped parsley or a spoonful of whipped cream.

Stuffed Baked Potato

Bake 6 medium-sized potatoes in a hot oven for 45 minutes, or until they are done. Remove from the oven, cut off the top third of each, and scoop out the inside. Mash the potato, add 2 tablespoonfuls of butter, 1 teaspoonful of salt, ½ of a teaspoonful of pepper and 2 tablespoonfuls each of evaporated milk and water. Beat well, then add the stiffly beaten white of an egg and whip again. Refill the potato shells, sprinkle the tops with grated cheese—about 2 tablespoonfuls for 6 potatoes—and place them in the oven to brown. Serve at once.

Salmon Croquettes

To white sauce made as previously directed, this time from 3 tablespoonfuls each of butter and flour and ½ of a cupful each of water and evaporated milk, add ½ of a teaspoonful of salt, 1¾ cupfuls of flaked salmon and 1 teaspoonful of lemon juice, and set aside to cool. Beat an egg slightly with 1 tablespoonful of water. When the salmon mixture is cold, shape it into croquettes, roll in sifted bread crumbs or cracker crumbs, then in the egg, and again in the crumbs. At serving time fry them in deep fat, hot enough to brown a piece of bread in 40 seconds—375 degrees Fahrenheit. Drain on soft paper, serve hot, garnished with parsley.

Lemon Cream Pie

Scald together ¾ of a cupful each of evaporated milk and water. Mix together thoroughly: 1½ cupfuls of sugar, 4½ tablespoonfuls of flour and a pinch of salt. When the milk is hot, add it slowly to the dry ingredients, stirring all the while, then return to the double boiler and cook for 25 minutes, stirring occasionally. Add slowly the well-beaten yolks of 2 eggs and cook two minutes longer; then add 1 teaspoonful of grated lemon rind, 1 tablespoonful of butter and 5 tablespoonfuls of lemon juice. Pour the filling into a baked pastry shell and when slightly cooled, top with a meringue made by folding 2 tablespoonfuls of sugar mixed with ½ of a teaspoonful of baking powder into the stiffly beaten whites of the 2 eggs. Brown delicately in a slow oven, 300 degrees Fahrenheit.

Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DOWN through the ages, with beginnings back in prehistoric times, silk and wool, linen and cotton, have been the fibers from which were spun and woven all the known textiles of the world. In combination and singly these fibers have formed the materials from which have been fashioned all the clothing for civilized peoples, and much of the decorations for their habitations.

Century after century rolled past, and the textile world knew only the four fibers, and then, less than fifty years ago, a new fiber crossed the horizon and began to command recognition. "Artificial silk" it was called at first. This name did not seem appropriate, for it was not silk, its origin and manufacture differing entirely from those of silk, and so it has come to be known as rayon. Someone who is familiar with the story of the naming of this new member of the textile family explains that "rayon" was selected because it is easy to say, pleasant to hear and expressive. It suggests the sun's rays, and is appropriate for a material on which the sun can smile with the full strength of its warmth and brilliance without disastrous results.

For many years the little silkworm had been furnishing the fiber from which was made the finest of materials. So faithfully had this little servant worked that its product had achieved a reputation as the finest fabric for occasions of distinction.

The supply of silk was somewhat limited and uncertain and so some French chemists undertook to duplicate synthetically this fiber. They did not succeed in doing this, but instead they gave to the world an entirely new fiber and one quite different to any of the four which had been known. In a short time this new fiber was recognized as an important member of the textile family, and the number was raised from four to five. One wonders if another member will later appear.

The basis of all rayon fiber is cellulose. The use of this product has been brought about, on the part of the chemists, as a result of their observation that this was the product, in mulberry and oak leaves, on which silkworms fed.

The use of cellulose gives rayon an advantage over some of the other textile fibers since it is found in all plant growth. This makes it possible to utilize much that was at one time considered useless, as, for instance, dried corn stalks, which we are told will soon furnish the basis for a good amount of rayon. It is thus possible to establish a rayon industry with the assurance that the basic product will always be plentiful. Rayon factories costing millions of dollars are springing up in different parts of the United States and Canada, as well as in other countries. In these factories wood pulp, or other cellulose bearing materials are finely ground and stirred into a gelatinous mass which is forced through holes so small that 5000 may be found in the space covered by a postage stamp. These tiny hairs, when chemically treated, harden into a filament from which is spun the lustrous threads that are now found in many materials. To hold in one's hand a skein of delicate rayon threads which are ready for weaving into shimmery fabrics is to wonder at the patience and ingenuity that went into the development of so much utilitarian beauty.

The real romance of rayon is found in the research and industry of such men as Reaumur and De Chardonnet who secured the first patent for the product in 1884.

Like all other fabric rayon requires intelligent treatment in order that it may give the greatest amount of satisfaction.

FEWER HOURS *in the kitchen*
...MORE VARIETY *at the table*

You can keep it a secret! Your family will never know that your hours in the kitchen are fewer and farther between since you've discovered Knox Sparkling Gelatine. In the early morning, for instance, you can prepare Chicken Mousse out of last Sunday's left-over fowl . . . put it in the ice box . . . and bring it out at dinner time to tempt the appetite of the whole family. It looks good, it tastes good. And after making six portions, you still have enough gelatine left in the package to make three other dishes (also 6 servings each) on later days. Remember, Knox is the *real* gelatine. It contains no flavoring, no sugar, no coloring matter; it is plain and pure. Send the coupon for the free recipe books that tell how to bring interesting variety to summer meals.

Chicken Mousse *(6 Servings)*

1 level tablespoonful Knox Sparkling Gelatine, ¼ cup cold water, yolks of three eggs, ¼ teaspoonful salt, ¼ teaspoonful paprika, 1½ cups hot chicken stock, ½ cup cold cooked chicken, ½ cup almonds, ½ teaspoonful salt, ½ cup heavy cream or evaporated milk.

Beat yolks of eggs slightly, add salt, paprika, and chicken stock slowly. Cook over hot water, stirring constantly until mixture thickens; then add gelatine which has soaked in cold water about five minutes. When gelatine has dissolved, cool and add chicken (using white meat), and blanched almonds, each finely chopped or ground. Season highly with salt and paprika. When mixture begins to thicken, fold in cream, beaten until stiff. Turn into wet mold and chill. When firm, unmold on platter, and garnish top with round and flower shapes of lemon or tomato jelly, and sprig of parsley; garnish around base with cubes of jelly, or slices of tomatoes.

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THE HOME FORUM

Cuban Refrescoes

III

IT IS to be hoped you will not have been long in Havana before someone mentions Camilo Armand. If he is spoken of as the Chinese Flower Seller, that will still be Camilo Armand. Then do not, in a lazy manner, content yourself with wondering what there is about the sound of that title that attracts you; but make it speedily your business to go and see the man.

I very nearly missed him. I kept hearing of him. Of the respect in which the community held the generations of his family. Of the fine old Chinese who had founded the flower business, thirty, maybe forty years ago; and his marriage to the Cuban lady; and the two sons who had come along into the business and shown themselves to be the distinguished equals of their father and mother. I kept thinking: "I must go out there." The day before I was to leave Cuba, however, something happened; in the guise of a box of flowers.

It was a long box of polished white moire. "El Clavel," it read in gold. That, it seems to me, is a remarkable sounding name, even though it means something so unassuming as a pink carnation. And, as if any further combination of grandeurs were needed, the box was tied with a sash of whispering peacock satin.

And the contents of the box? Gardenias, dozens of them, and I from a country where, if I have two or three gardenias, I think I am rich! And, besides the gardenias, orchids. A great sheaf of orchids. Luminous purple Cattleyas, with a little silver mist on their petals, and the faint perfume of a dream.

So, El Clavel had produced orchids! Only that noon I had heard it said: "Orchids are quite out of season now. None can be found in Cuba."

* * *

The sun had gone. Its veils of dying rose and gold had faded into a strange, lilac-lined purple. The streets we sped through were full of the evening jingle of peddler's little bells, and the cries of barrow merchants, and of children who never wait in Cuba to pursue their games after the heat has died.

It was quite dark when we got to El Clavel, as though a curtain of thick black velvet had been let down without warning.

El Clavel had the air of a green and silver idol, waiting with folded hands in the night. It was deserted, but I could go in because there were doorways but no doors. There were frosty lights, and telephones and an adding machine, and several closed desks, and some pictures on the walls of brides with expansive bouquets.

A beautiful child of about fourteen came swiftly out of the gloom and through a side door. Her lovely features had a pale amber cast, and her dress was sprigged with small rosebuds; she said to me in her careful English, enriched by the merest trace of an accent, that her father would presently be there, regretting that he had caused me to wait.

I said it didn't matter, and fell to studying a portrait of the founder of the business. The portrait of a man I could well believe was a remarkable Chinese gentleman; a man of immense dignity and reserve, dressed in somber Occidental clothes.

And, after a little, Camilo Armand came in. Do not ask me why his name is not Chinese. I do not know, and it does not matter. I only know that here was a man in whose features the emphatic trace of Cuba was discernible among the equally fine, ascetic lines of the Chinese. A man of stocky frame, with fine silver hair, clothed in soft, thin silk, his jacket buttoned with little silk frogs, and wearing soundless slippers on his feet.

"Please to excuse me that I keep you waiting," he began, with a little, finely-wrought smile. "And I speak so poorly the English that my daughter, she will help us."

We went through a swinging door into a great room against whose walls there hung some stone tubs and, on the floor, some galvanized iron tubs. All were filled with roses; great masses of roses. Some the color of certain shells found close to coral reefs. Some blazing, as pieces of priceless damask blaze, in a palace. Some so white you wished to look at them against snow, or sink their stems in vases of carved rock crystal. And peonies, and gladioli, and bunches of quizzical pansies, and lemon snapdragons, and clusters of baby roses, and great sheaves of lilies and tubs of liturgic callas.

I suppose I could have concluded my business of buying flowers in twenty minutes. I think perhaps it took me two hours or more, partly because I was remembering things like the bit of a translation by Arthur Waley, from the Chinese, concerning flowers in the flower market; the fine ones which sold for a hundred pieces of damask; and the plain flowers, selling for five bits of silk. And "the cluster of deep-red flowers which would pay the taxes of ten poor houses."

"Have you any orchids?" I said. I didn't intend to buy them, but I wanted Camilo Armand, who could find orchids when there were none, to show me orchids.

He understands English perfectly, if he speaks it charily.

He smiled, and spread his hands, and said gravely: "No orchids, Señora, alas."

I felt obliged to say: "But this evening I had orchids, coming from El Clavel."

He was walking ahead of me, and he turned; a great rich smile shimmered like a covering of thin silk over his countenance. "So? They were yours? I see. And you liked them? But now? No more, alas."

So, it seemed, he was a magician, and liked secrecies too, as magicians must. I knew too well it was no good to press him.

We spoke then of varieties of roses. The magnificent Claudius Pernet. A new double white Killarney; did he know that? I spoke of the ladies to whom I wished flowers sent.

Señora ——? Ah, yes; for her there were pale salmon gladioli and some delphinium.

Señora ——? She had courage and independence and what the French called élan, and a liking for crimson roses.

Señora ——? She, it seemed, had a room with silver walls, and in it there was a piece of very old Chinese-yellow silk; and so for her there would be pale lilies, and some roses that were pale and shell-like too, pink.

I cannot begin to tell you the odds and ends I dredged up out of both imagination and knowledge to prolong the incident at El Clavel. But at last it was plain, even to me, that I must go.

Outside, the night was a dark forest through which thousands of fireflies wheeled in little, furious circles. A cricket sang in a low stone wall. Children, finished with their playing, sat murmuring at their parents' feet in dim looms of light.

Camilo Armand disappeared. I waited awkwardly, to take leave of him. Here you could not just hand over money and go, coarsely. He came back carrying a stalk nodding with a dozen Easter lilies, bud and bloom. He wrapped the stalk carefully in silver foil, saying: "Please to accept this, Señora, with my compliments." Suddenly I imagined that the gift was not really lilies, but a roll of soft white silk, disguised to seem lilies.

I drove away, thinking of the whole scene. El Clavel, with its silvery green walls and fragrant repositories for flowers. A third generation of Chinese flower sellers. The roses and lilies. The orchids that were not to be found in Cuba. The gift of lilies, in their silver foil.

Then I had gone to sleep and the telephone rang.

"This is the operator. Señor Camilo Armand telephones from El Clavel. You left your fountain pen. Tomorrow he will send it to you, with some flowers he hopes you will accept with his respects."

And on the morrow, when the boat was ready to sail, the pen and the flowers came. The pen in a box. And a cluster of gardenias, tied with narrow silver ribbons.

And I thought it was well I had not to pay for the flowers; for had I the hundred pieces of damask, which is the price of a fine flower, I had still not enough for the gentle and unworldly thought for which the flowers were simply an entr'acte in perfume and color.

M.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

"The First Birthday." From a Painting by Henrietta Crapo Smith

WITH what love and tenderness this wholesome young Dutch mother bends toward her roguish-looking infant, sitting so straight in his ingeniously contrived wooden chair! How peaceful and lovely is the scene, bathed in warm sunlight! Even in the photograph, though the red chair, the rust-red of the bricks, the baby's blue eyes, the blue and black costume of the mother, and the soft greens of the foliage, may not be distinguished as color, the effect is one of brilliance and activity.

Little homely touches, the knitting escaping for a moment from busy fingers, the toys, the neat curtain with its halled fringe, the typical Volendam cap, all show the influence of the Dutch genre painters on this artist; for she spent much time studying and painting in Holland, as well as in Brittany and Normandy, delighting to depict simple, natural types.

Henrietta Crapo Smith, who painted "The First Birthday," was a native of Michigan. She studied with outstanding teachers in America as well as in Europe, and was a founder-member and president for five years of the Detroit Society of Women Painters. This painting of hers won a bronze medal at the Universal Exposition at St. Louis, in 1904.

The Newagen Mail

Closely rivaling the quaint quiet of the village itself in point of charm, the drive out from the village on Cape Newagen is a dream of beauty, an idyllic, wooday way, winding in and out among the trees and around great bowlders, with the fresh tang of the salt air sifting through the pines. A rough and rugged coast indeed, this Newagen bit, so that the lighthouse, though but an inconsequential distance from the mainland, in rough weather is quite impossible of access, and for many days in the year is as entirely isolated from the shore as though it were a desert island in the heart of a hidden sea. Perhaps it is this matter of inaccessibility which up to fifteen years ago rendered Newagen so primitive, so quaintly free from every trace of modernity, that up to that recent date they had not even the essential luxury of a delivery of mail at the hands of the government.

But when that privilege was won, it was a matter of inconceivable moment in their simple lives, and the day of the first delivery of mail was a holiday. The appointment of the postmaster was eagerly sought after, and its award was a high mark of distinction . . . . It was . . . Uncle Tilas who was accorded the distinction of receiving the appointment of postmaster, an honor which rested heavily upon his proud, yet humble shoulders. He celebrated his victory by buying a rickety old horse to assist in the discharge of his duties, the first horse in Newagen,—and this just fifteen years ago.

On the day appointed for the initiation of the United States Mail, all the fisher folk for miles around gathered to celebrate the portentous occasion. Small, wide-eyed, wondering children perched in speechless awe on barrels and boxes in the general store, gazing with thrilling nerves, down the rocky road whence presently this thing should come.

And suddenly all those assembled sprang to their feet as resounded the clatter of hoofs, and even before the rickety horse and the scrawny rider with the precious bag appeared from behind the ragged bowlders, his voice came out to them, shouting lustily,

"Clear the way for the United States Mail!"

Anxious mothers quickly huddled their children carefully into corners as the bony steed galloped clumsily into view. The old man clambered stiffly from the saddle, and with stately stride and lofty mien, glancing neither to the right nor to the left, entered the crowded store through the respectful lane formed for him, and passed into the small closet which had been roughly boarded off for the use of the government at the side.

For a long interval there was a solemn silence from within, the wondering fisher folk waiting with breathless interest, and then the Postmaster appeared at the door, calling solemnly, "Captain, Captain! Will you come in here?"

Further awed and thrilled by this unexpected call, the fisher folk settled back respectfully to make way for the gray and twinkling-eyed old captain, who accepted the invitation with suitable dignity and entered the sacred portal. In order that this ceremony might go through strictly according to the letter of the law, Uncle Tilas passed the Captain the book of postal regulations, and asked him to read aloud the instructions for the disposition of the mail, that all should be done with righteous correctness. With the keen gray eyes twinkling more than ever, but with an impressive grandioseness of manner, the Captain read in a loud voice, while Uncle Tilas followed his instructions to the letter.

"Unlock the bag."

Uncle Tilas clicked the key in the lock.

"Shake out the mail."

Uncle Tilas shook the bag. It happened there was only one letter in the bag, but Uncle Tilas shook hard enough to dislodge the very lint from the wrappings.

"Stamp the mail."

Uncle Tilas whanged down the stamp so suddenly, and so loudly, that it crashed upon the straining ears outside. . . .

"Proceed to deliver."

There was but one letter, and that for the very Captain who stood before him reading the instructions, but true to the requirements of his high office, Uncle Tilas would not stoop to passing it across to him in any light, offhand way. He required the Captain to deliver up the book of instructions, walk out of the inner office closing the door behind him, and then step up to the window, announcing his name in proper fashion to receive his mail through the approved channels.—ETHEL HUESTON, in "Coasting Down East."

The Old Feather House

There probably never was a house built in the town of Boston of more romantic and fanciful contour, if it may be called contour, than was the Old Feather House. Angles seemed to sprout in all directions, without the least relation to one another. Some tipped up and others leaned down, and they all went merrily whatever way they pleased.

In its early days it was neither old, nor was it a feather house. But, in the years that followed, after having been by turns a hat shop, a boot shop, and the best apothecary's in town, it became a West India Shop, and from that it was but half a step to a feather shop. And so, to this day, that is the name which is inscribed beneath the picture on the pages, fixed with age, which tell its quaint story.

But sometimes another name takes its place beside the first, one which no one with imagination could possibly resist. "The Cocked Hat," it was sometimes called, as it sat so, crookedly in its corner on Dock Square.

And a true cocked hat it was, as jaunty and casual and queerly proportioned as any cocked hat could be, and as charming in individuality.

Nobody knows exactly what Thomas Stanton had in mind when he built it in 1680, exactly fifty years after the settling of Boston. But, whatever its purpose, the house must have served it well, for it stood unmolested until 1860.

There it sat, fronting on three sides, in a niche that might have been cut for it with a jig-saw. And in those first days it was so near to tidewater that the prows of the vessels moored in dock could all but nudge its sides.

Its frame was strongly built of hard wood, but the walls were finished in rough plaster, with broken glass and fragments of junk bottles and other bright but useless leftovers embedded so firmly that rain and storm and ice and thaw and the changes of more than a hundred years had no effect upon them.

Its windows were as fanciful as its gables and dormers. They were no more related to one another in size or shape than were any other of the various parts of the house related. They were of the proportion and size that seemed to please the builder—diamond, square, oblong, whatever took the fancy at the time. And, on the walls, between the windows at irregular intervals were fleur-de-lis and other decorative flourishes, all of which added to the fussiness and ornateness of the effect.

On the front gable was its birthday date, 1680. The house was in strong contrast to the simple, severe, straightforward buildings which were its neighbors, sitting there like a beruffled dame, in the company of plain, sensible, dutiful housewives.

But, strange as the little house may have looked in the company of its simpler neighbors, it was not new to the good people of Boston for, though their fathers had fashioned their homes on the simplest lines consistent with comfortable living, the four-sided boxes, devoid of fancy, so characteristic of the pioneer, still they had seen many another like the Feather House in Holland, while they were biding their time for the propitious moment to set forth for the New World.

And there were still people walking the streets of Boston who had daily passed its fellows in the streets of their foster home. And, no doubt, it was these little houses, so closely associated in memory with that pleasant land, that Thomas Stanton was remembering.

It lived a venturous life, this little queer-shaped house with the tide-water lapping at its feet. It had memories of lovely ladies accompanied by their servants, buying their India muslins, their blue sash-ribbons, and their broad-brimmed hats. It remembered the sweet breath of perfume and cloves, of sandal wood and goodies and sweetmeats, from over the sea. There was a time when grace and beauty were its frequent visitors, and it is not easy to forget that once feather beds, warm and snug, were bought there in quantities.

For more than a century it was a neighbor of Faneuil Hall. But at last progress, whose munching jaws know no stay for romance, poetry or the picturesque, devoured all the land and lapped up the water in that neighborhood, saving the little Feather House for a last sweet bite. So that at last the little house, with a courtesy to the inevitable, gallantly took itself off.

To this day there are those who remember the Old Feather House and its quaint ways, and they will always pause as they pass the spot to think and say softly: "There stood the Old Feather House," though in truth to many it still stands there. For often memory is more potent than progress.

E. G.

Water

God, for each guise of water, praise to Thee!
For flower-loved streams whose slender mirrors hold
The night's starred darkness and the day's blue-gold;—
Our thanks for wave-rhymed silences of sea;
For fountains, too, whose slender shuttles weave
Cool veils to shield the garden's sun-flushed face;
For rivers rising in some far, strange place;
For inland pools that summer showers leave!
Our thanks for wells such as Rebecca knew;
For gay, untutored rain that tumbles down;
For dew that lies like some frail, lacy gown;
For lakes like that near which the Christ Child grew!
And thanks, kind God, that when we pause to sup
Thou givest us clear water in a cup!

VIOLET ALLEYN STOREY.

The Ships of Arcady

Through the faintest filigree
Over the dim waters go
Little ships of Arcady
When the morning moon is low.

I can hear the sailors' song
From the blue edge of the sea,
Passing like the lights along
Through the dusky filigree,

Then where moon and waters meet
Sail by sail they pass away,
With little friendly winds replete
Blowing from the breaking day.

And when the little ships have flown,
Dreaming still of Arcady
I look across the waves, alone
In the misty filigree.

—From "The Complete Poems of FRANCIS LEDWIDGE."

Walking in the Spray

"Tomorrow, if it is fine," they said, "we will take our things to the beach and spend the day there." It would be a good opportunity to try out all the beach accessories which they had brought with them—the cushions with sunshades attached, the folding canvas seats, the picnic outfit, the feather-weight bathing tent. They would go down as soon as the sands had dried behind the ebbing tide, dig themselves in, and do the thing properly.

The morning fulfilled all their hopes. It was not only fine but warm, increasing to a solid heat as the hours approached noon. The sands from end to end were like a gay flower-bed in full bloom. Everybody was there; complete little parties of fathers and mothers and children and nurses, dotted about the beach, toasting themselves in the full glare of the sun, blinking at the radiant waves, burying their fingers in the hot sand and patting it into little pies, tossing pebbles idly at nothing—just being lazy.

And then, with swift unexpectancy, a drop of water fell from the blue sky, and, instead of clouds making rain, it seemed that rain made clouds; the sunny day was suddenly lost in a gray veil, and a wind flapped the corners of the tent about, blowing the people together under cover of the cliffs.

Having once begun, the rain decided to stay; in place of a few light drops, it settled down to pour in earnest. It seemed that a rough hand had suddenly picked every flower from the pretty bed and left it bare, and the waves, turning with the tide, rolled slowly up to cover the place where they had been.

That was the afternoon they walked in the spray. It rained a little all the time, and the sea rained too. You could only distinguish sky-rain from sea-rain by the taste on your lips, and by the touch of it. The wind blew the tide before it, higher and higher, till it washed the rocks and threw itself about the cliffs; and the spray rose in clouds to the higher land, drenching the low hedges and the fields beyond.

There were gulls that afternoon crying around one's head, beating their way through the weather, blown at terrific pace in great circles over the rocks and the sea, the same gulls who, but a few hours before, had chattered together in sedate rows on the edge of the breakwater. They had been toys then; now they were powerful, mighty in the outwitting of the wind and in their great joy.

Out toward the horizon a boat was laboring along in the depths of the waves, so low that at times it was lost to view. There was something about that small boat that made you feel brave. The wind was so strong that you could lean far back against it, yet the boat was heading into its very teeth, the smoke, like a thin circular veil, crushed close down about the funnel—a plucky, lone thing keeping steadily to its course.

And then, with a turn of the headland, you started homeward. The little town, as you approached it, seemed empty. The roads were shining with a strange glassy light, alive with sharp reflections—a watery, silent, deserted place.

There were many that evening who talked of nothing but the pleasures of the morning and the miseries of the afternoon, but they had spent all the latter hours indoors and did not understand.

A Sense of Genius

There are two ways of treating a work of art. If a portrait, for instance, is intensely realistic and true to its original, one says, "How life-like!" If it is widely unlike the original, one can always say, "How symbolical!" . . . Well, I think it is fair to call Jane Eyre symbolical. Some of the people depicted are very true to life. The old, comfortable, good-humored housekeeper, Mrs. Fairfax; Bessie, the nursemaid; Adele, the little French girl, Mr. Rochester's ward; the two Rivers sisters—they are admirable portraits. But Mr. Rochester, the haughty Baroness Ingram of Ingram Park, Miss Ingram . . . these are caricatures, or types, according as you like to view them. To me they are types: characters finely conceived, and only exaggerated because Charlotte Brontë had never mixed with people of that species in ordinary life. . . .

And then, too, Charlotte Brontë seems to me to have had an incomparable gift of animating a natural scene with vivid human emotions. The frost-bound day, when the still earth holds its breath, when the springs are congealed, and the causeway is black with slippery ice, in that hour when Jane Eyre first sees Mr. Rochester; and again the scene in the summer garden, just before the thunderstorm, when Mr. Rochester calls her to look at the great hawk-moth drinking from the flower chalice. Such scenes have a vitality that makes them as real to me as scenes upon which my own eyes have rested.

Again, I know no writer who has caught the poetry of the hearth like Charlotte Brontë. The evening hours, when the fire leaps in the chimney, and the lamp is lit, and the homeless wind moans outside, and the contented mind possesses its dreams—I know nothing like that in any book.

Indeed, I do not know any books which give me quite the sense of genius that Charlotte Brontë's bring me. I find it difficult to define where the genius lies; . . . Charlotte Brontë as a writer seems to me like a burning-glass which concentrates on one intense point.—ARTHUR CHRISTOPHER BENSON, in "The Upton Letters."

"The salt of the earth"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TO THE Hebrew race Moses gave specific rules for the observance of their sacrificial ceremonials, one such rule reading, "And every oblation of thy meat offering shalt thou season with salt; neither shalt thou suffer the salt of the covenant of thy God to be lacking from thy meat offering: with all thine offerings thou shalt offer salt." Salt, therefore, was considered of great importance to Hebrew worshipers.

When Jesus said to those who were gathered to hear his utterance, since called the Sermon on the Mount, "Ye are the salt of the earth," his hearers, familiar with these ceremonial uses of salt and their symbolism, as well as its indispensability for ordinary use in seasoning and preserving food, could readily grasp what his words implied. If salt was an essential accompaniment in the offering of a sacrifice, and if food was preserved and rendered palatable by its addition, how much more essential that one should keep his thinking purged from all impurity, hypocrisy, and duplicity, so that he might express that which is wholesome, pure, and pleasant!

Who is there that has not at some time in his human experience felt as did Hamlet when he cried,

"How weary, stale, flat, and unprofitable
Seem to me all the uses of this world!"

Truly the ways of the world of material sensation and pleasure sooner or later become insipid and pointless, grow dull and lifeless, wear out and perish. This is because they are based on the assumption that man has existence apart from God. Then is the opportunity for us to turn away from "the uses of this world," and, as the great Way-shower admonished us, to seek the kingdom of God and find therein our true selfhood, seasoned with the salt of right thinking. The stimulating, energizing truths bring us new enjoyment of God's bountiful blessings, which are already here and only await our recognition and acceptance. No longer need we complain that life has lost its zest. A new and forever satisfying delight awaits us, if we will but lay down our false sense of life in matter, and, like the Hebrews of old, offer our sacrifice with the salt of a renewed and renewing sense of life in Spirit.

And how, one asks, is this true sense of life to be won? Christian Science supplies the answer and directs the seeker after good to the study of the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, wherein are to be found definite rules for carrying out the purifying, preserving, vivifying process which alone can bring about deliverance from the false sense of being. On page 579 of this textbook Mrs. Eddy says of the patriarch Abraham that he "illustrated the purpose of Love to create trust in good, and showed the life-preserving power of spiritual understanding." Spiritual understanding is indispensable to the preservation of life. Since everyone desires that his life and what it includes shall be kept intact, perpetually fresh, untouched by any kind of evil, the gaining of spiritual understanding should surely be our first consideration.

The first step must be to gain some realization of the nature of God, who, as the Bible declares and Christian Science reiterates, is the one life. And God is not only Life; He is Love, Truth, the divine Principle or source of all that exists. He made everything good, including man in His own image and likeness. Hence man must and does possess all the attributes of good and consequently is, therefore, "the salt of the earth," endowed with the capacity to express purity and sweetness. Spiritual understanding enables him to preserve his own sense of life, and that of those who call upon him for aid, from becoming soured or spoiled through the contaminations of a counterfeit sense of life which the all-good and all-loving Father never made.

There is need in these latter days for each one to remember that man is in reality "the salt of the earth." The material sense of earth seems plunged into needless gloom, and is sadly in need of being rescued and preserved from the fears and evils which claim to cause decay and loss on every side. Here we may recall Jesus' pointed warning against allowing the salt to lose "his savour." We must not allow the salt of our right understanding—our joyous, animating thinking—to be exposed to the wasting, harmful influences of mortal fears. We must affirm the reality of being constantly, so that the spiritual food of divine Truth coming into the human consciousness may refresh and nourish it. Mrs. Eddy urges us to be awake on this point in these words (*ibid.*, p. 367): "Let us watch, work, and pray that this salt lose not its saltness, and that this light be not hid, but radiate and glow into noontide glory."

A Breton Festival

We had noticed the erection of merry-go-rounds on the quays. We had read the flaming posters announcing the Fêtes des Reines de Cornouailles. Remembering with abhorrence the crowning of queens of beauty in our own land, we decided to avoid Quimper on the date announced. For days the local newspapers bruited abroad the doings to come. Impossible to avoid their head-lines. All the noted bards of Brittany were to participate. Never before had been assembled such a galaxy of Breton raiment as would be on the day of this coming fête. The costumes, modern and ancient, were to be judged in sunlight in the finest open-air theater in the province. Octogenarians from the interior, from the Monts d'Arrée and the Montagnes Noires had been prevailed upon to appear—the surviving few who habitually wear the bragou-braz. In addition to the singing of bards there would be exhibitions of local dances accompanied by the bagpipes and, moreover, a concourse of pipers.

Swallowing the scornful words which had been on my lips for weeks with regard to this coming occasion, I sounded Monsieur, whose disdain had perhaps surpassed my own. To my amazement I found that he, too, had surreptitiously been reading headlines. Perhaps, said he, we should be making a mistake to miss the performance. . . .

"We Bretons know how to stage a festival," an aged rustic remarked as we stood with the crowd outside the Hôtel de l'Epée, awaiting the cortège which would march on foot from the railway station to the Odet Theater and later to the open-air "Theatre de la Nature."

Call to mind all the most refined Celtic types of legend and romance, clothe them in resplendent garments, silks and velvets, gold-encrusted lace-bedecked, ribbons and streamers fluttering on the breeze. Picture men in broad-brimmed hats and buckled shoes, wearing belts with golden clasps, silver-haired great-grandfathers garbed in the fashion of a century bygone, wrinkled grandmothers in towering coifs and laced into the wedding-gowns of fifty years ago—evoke, if you can, the setting of Quimper—its dominant cathedral, the sun-flecked quays, and you will realize that no canvas on the walls of its musée, no grand-operatic presentation can rival life in this pulsing, throbbing heart of Brittany.

Of all that we had seen and were to see in the province nothing excelled or could excel this exuberant pageant of young and old, high and low, marching together in utmost simplicity—for the Breton is of all men the most democratic. Jaffrenou, the poet and chief of bards, was wearing a white straw hat with fantastically long streamers; Cueff of the golden voice marched with his lovely wife, who wore the queenly ruff and medieval costume of Pont-Aven. A bewitching group of children from Plougastel received a rippling applause equal to that given the blind pipers as, with mighty breath, they lifted us beyond time and space to the magical cadences of the binous.

Along the quays we march, a merry train, following the pipers as if in Hamelin town. Even the ships afloat on the Odet flutter flags of welcome. Past the ferry we go, hundreds, nay thousands strong, glittering with gold and silver. We mount to the beech-wood of an ancient seminary. . . . Here, in the heart of the woodland, had been cleared enough space to seat our numbers. A dais, with semicircular benches for the performers, stands against the background of a fantastic beech whose spreading branches form a stage set. The "theater" has been planned so that the audience sits in profound shadow, while those upon the stage bask in sunlight. No curtain is needed. There is no tawdry make-shift; no paint nor powder here. Naught is there to conceal. This is a festival of spontaneous song and dance, of nature's setting for bewildering beauty, of traditional rejoicing by concerted flute and bagpipe. We are in Cornouaille! This is Quimper!—AMY OAKLEY, in "Enchanted Brittany."

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RUMANIANS MYSTIFIED OVER ACT OF MANIU

Resignation Felt to Imply Strategic Political Maneuvering

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST, Rumania—The resignation from the presidency of the National-Peasant Party of Mr. Juliu Maniu, the most outstanding politician in Rumania, and his withdrawal from political life, have caused consternation in many circles. It is regarded as a significant step, almost certain to have grave consequences, because Mr. Maniu is a man of prestige and influence who does not make precipitous decisions. He has not withdrawn from public life out of caprice, it is felt.

Why did he resign? Nobody knows. He is a silent and reserved man, who is never ensnared into disclosing too much, but always what he wants to and no more. So, the public is left to its own conjectures. All Mr. Maniu has said is that he is withdrawing "for the good of his party." He has gone back to his little farm and professes to believe that he can serve his people better by raising cabbages than by leading the principal political group in the country.

But few are willing to believe that Mr. Maniu has retired in order to seek tranquillity. For forty years he has been waging a relentless war for what he considers democracy and justice. He was the most distinguished leader of the Transylvanian Rumanians in their struggle against Hungarian oppression, and after the World War, when Mr. Maniu's native province was liberated and joined to Rumania, he became the chief fighter for democratic government. He has led in the front lines for nearly four decades. In view of all this, it is certain to many that his withdrawal is a strategic retreat, a part of his campaign, a protest against an opponent.

But who is the opponent? Probably, it is believed, King Carol. From the first moment of Carol's return Mr. Maniu has experienced a lack of harmony between himself and his new sovereign.

Mr. Maniu did not approve of King Carol's direct interference in current affairs of government. The King's methods were held to be much like a dictatorship. From the very beginning Mr. Maniu had to face this issue and to accept men appointed to certain positions directly by the King. One of the chief aims of the present Government, it is reported, is to augment the royal prerogatives. There can be no doubt that, in Mr. Maniu's opinion, King Carol assumes and exercises more authority than belongs to a constitutional monarch. At the present he seems to have decided to let Rumania's new ruler go his own way to what are regarded as inevitable complications. And it is felt here that at the critical moment he will be in reserve to act.

Another reason for his retirement is that in the governmental policy, adopted by the King's Government, Transylvania, Mr. Maniu's province, is being discriminated against. As in Jugoslavia, so now in Rumania, it appears that the capital of the old kingdom is endeavoring to dominate the new areas. Mr. Maniu, as Pribitchevitch in Jugoslavia, has long fought against this tendency and now his retirement is a sort of challenge, an intimation that Transylvania may revolt. And with many ruthless external enemies, such new internal complications would be of a very serious import. It is the conviction of many that what the placid and imperturbably polite Mr. Juliu Maniu is saying is "Beware." He is going to watchfully wait amid his corn fields.

His influence is still great. He is recognized by all not only as the chief of Transylvania but as Rumania's stanchest champion of democracy, so his retirement to new trenches has made many folks wonder if he has opened war.

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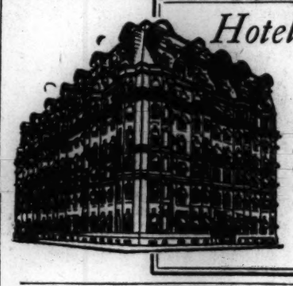
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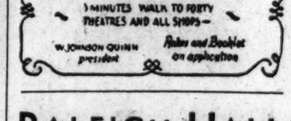
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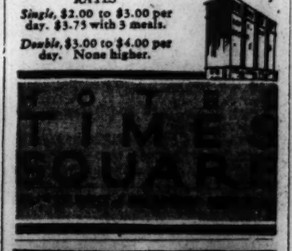
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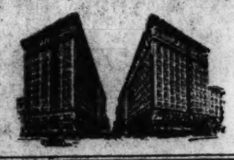

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Excellent Café Meals and Service Unsurpassed
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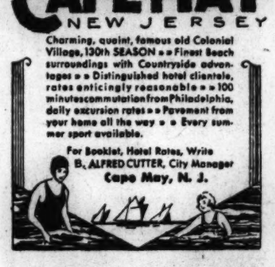

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1 person $2.50-$3.00
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RESTAURANTS AND COFFEE SHOP

STOCK MARKET AGAIN OFF ON DULL TRADING

Rails Show Heaviness—U. S. Steel Declines on Adverse Dividend Talk

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—Wall Street gave more attention to domestic affairs today, after being preoccupied for a fortnight with the European crisis.

The first result was the crystallizing of opinion as to what action will be taken on U. S. Steel's dividend next week. A reduction of the $7 annual rate is now widely expected, probably to a $5 or possibly a $4 rate.

The stock market naturally developed some heaviness as a result of this view, but the possibility of such a development had been largely discounted, and stock was not offered for sale in any volume, in fact, the market remained extremely stagnant.

Await Poor Steel Reports

Earnings statements now appearing in large numbers continue, in the aggregate, somewhat better than expected. The leading steel companies quarterly earnings are not expected to contain pleasant surprises. However, in most quarters it is regarded as doubtful whether U. S. Steel or Bethlehem will show any earnings from operations applicable to the common stock.

Wall Street still recognizes that the European situation remains menacing. The further loss of $20,000,000 in gold by the Bank of England today, on top of yesterday's loss of $25,000,000, is regarded as unfortunate.

The higher discount rate has thus far failed to accomplish its purpose. Sterling has recovered only partially, and France continues to take London gold, although New York bankers are willing to forgo the profits from such operations.

Stocks turned distinctly heavy in the late trading, U. S. Steel selling off more than 3 points. Miscellaneous issues losing 2 to 3 points included American Telephone, New York Central, Bethlehem Steel and International Harvester. Eastman and Allied Chemical lost about 5. Sales were close to a million shares.

Bonds Lower

Bonds declined irregularly today, although trading was dull in most instances.

Foreign obligations registered some of the largest losses, but with a few small, and even single, transactions. German 5½s and 7s were the most active of this group and receded further, but the turnover in them was much more moderate than recently. Austrian 7s, Argentine 6s of May, 1961, Australian 5s of 1957, Belgian 7s, and German Central Agricultural Bank 6s of October, 1960, reached lower levels. Chilean 6s of 1960 eased off, following reports of riots in that Republic.

United States Government loans were unusually dull.

Public utility loans were the most active issues in the domestic list and were generally steady. The trend of industrial and railroad bonds was lower. Most of the industrial issues confined their activity to a few transactions usually at narrowly lower levels.

DIVIDENDS

Westvaco Chlorine Products Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 10.

National Supply Company omitted the quarterly dividend of $1 on the common at this time. The quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred was declared, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 19.

L. Bamberger & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.62½ on the 6½ per cent preferred, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 14.

Chrysler Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, payable Sept. 3 to stock of record Sept. 1.

Electric Shareholdings Corporation declared a semiannual dividend of 3 per cent in common on the common, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 5. Previously the company had been paying 1½ per cent quarterly.

U. S. Playing Card Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Crown-Zellerbach Corporation declared a dividend of 75 cents each on the preference A and B stocks, both payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 1. Dividends represent the balance of regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 which were due on June 1. On May 4, 1931, directors declared 75 cents each on the preference A and B stocks in lieu of regular quarterly dividends of $1.50. Dividends on the preference stocks are cumulative. Unpaid dividends on the two issues amount to $1.50 each.

Gorham Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

United Securities Trust Associates declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 1.

Canadian Oil Companys declared the regular dividends of 25 cents on the common, and $2 on the preferred. The common dividend is payable Aug. 15, to stock of record Aug. 1, and the preferred is payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 19.

COAL OUTPUT SUBNORMAL

Production of bituminous coal has been running behind consumption for almost nine months, with the result that commercially stocks have been drawn down to the lowest level in 10 years, if strike periods are excluded, Standard Statistics Company says. "Current indications," the survey says, "are that the minimum level of bituminous inventories is near; that an upward readjustment of production shortly will be necessary to bring output in line with present demand."

CAMPBELL, WYANT & CANNON

CHICAGO, July 24—Campbell, Wyant & Cannon Foundry Company reports for the six months ended June 30 net of $296,000 after charges, equivalent to 85 cents a share on 348,000 no-par shares, $583,496 or $1.67 a share in first half of 1930. For quarter ended June 30 year was $155,800 after charges, equal to 45 cents a share, against $140,200 or 40 cents a share in the preceding quarter and $254,732, or 73 cents a share a year before.

THOMPSON PRODUCTS, INC.

Thompson Products, Inc., reports for the six months ended June 30 net profit of $138,254 after interest, depreciation and federal taxes, equal after preferred dividends to 48 cents a share on the 263,450 shares of common, compared with $399,036, or $1.68 a share, in the first half of 1930. June quarter's net profit was $103,195, equal to 37 cents a common share, compared with $196,856, or 73 cents a share, in the second quarter of 1930.

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Purchases made will not involve responsibility on the part of the publishers.

FRIDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 24	Last July 23
14¼	3½		Abitibi Pow & P	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¾
23½	11½	1	Adams Express	700	13	12¾	12¾	13
11¾	4		Advance Rumely	200	6	6	6	6
109¾	70¾	3	Air Reduction	1300	76¾	75¼	75¾	76¼
30½	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	12300	16¼	15¼	15¾	15½
13¾	4¼		Allegheny Corp	1400	7¼	7	7¼	7½
89½	20½	5½	Allegh pf ww xxx	400	23	21¾	21¾	21¾
182¾	102¾	6§	Allied Chem	15100	117	113	114	117
18½	5	1	Alpha Port Cem	300	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
22	12½	2	Amerada	400	15½	15	15	...
83½	34¾	3‡	Am Bank Note	700	40	39½	39¾	40
68½	54	3	Am Bank Note pf	70	63	63	63	...
17¾	7		Am Beet Sug pf	30	10	10	10	10
38	25½	2.40	Am Brake S&F	400	33½	32	32	...
139¾	89¼	6‡	Am Can	23400	100½	98¾	98¾	101¼
38¾	14	1	Am Car & Fdry	400	18½	18½	18½	...
86	58¾	7	Am Car & F pf	10	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¾
33½	19½	..	Am European	200	20½	20½	20½	21
51½	21½	..	Am & For Pow	12000	28¾	27¾	27¾	28¾
79½	46½	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	200	51	51	51	53
10¾	5¼	1	Am Hawaiian	200	7½	7½	7½	...
30	20½	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	27½	27½	27½	...
26	7¾	..	Am International	2300	14½	14	14¼	14¾
30¾	13¼	1	Am Locomotive	100	18¾	18¼	18¾	18
84¾	69	7	Am Loco pf	100	72	72	72	...
23¾	8¼	..	Am Metal	200	13	12	12	13½
39½	8	..	Am Nat Gas pf	110	12	11	11	...
64¾	30¾	1	Am Power & Lt	400	36	35½	35½	...
102	88	6	Am P&L 6% pf	400	90½	89¼	90¼	90¾
21¾	11	.60	Am Radiator	700	13¾	13¼	13¾	13¾
12¾	5	..	Am Republics	200	6	6	6	...
37¾	15½	..	Am Rolling Mill	1200	21½	20½	20½	21¾
66	45	5	Am Safety Razor	400	50½	50	50½	50
58¼	24¾	2	Am Smelt & Ref	900	33¾	33	33¾	34¾
4½	1¼	..	Am Solvents & C	400	1½	1½	1½	...
31¾	11½	1	Am Steel Fdries	200	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
48¼	37	2½‡	Am tores	100	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
60	42	5	Am Sugar Ref	200	56½	56	56	58¾
108½	96	7	Am ug Reg pf	100	106	106	106	106
201¾	156½	9	Am-Tel & Tel	4900	176	174¼	176	176½
80¾	40¾	3	Am Wat W&E	800	49¾	47¾	47¾	49
79	38	3	Am WW&E ct	200	47	46	46	48
11¾	5¼	..	Am Woolen	2100	7¾	6¾	6¾	7
39½	20¾	..	Am Woolen pf	3400	33½	31½	31¾	31½
4	1½	..	Am Writ Pap ct	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	...
8¾	3¾	..	Am Zinc Lead &S	400	8¼	5	5	5¼
43¼	18¾	1½	Anaconda Cop	9100	36	34½	35	35¾
26¼	20	1	Anaconda Wire	200	20¾	20¾	20¾	20½
18	8	..	Archer Daniels	200	10	10	10	10
47	10½	..	Armour Ill pf	200	14½	14½	14½	14¾
28½	8¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	...
29¾	16¼	2½	Asso Dry Goods	400	18¾	18¾	18¾	19
203¾	132¾	10	Atchison T &SF	1300	162¼	157	157	162
103½	100½	5	Atchison pf	800	105½	105¼	105¼	106½
23¾	11½	1	Atl Refining	80	15¾	15¼	15¼	15¾
99¾	84¾	6	Atlan Powder pf	10	86	86	86	...
295½	101½	4‡	Auburn Auto	2100	166	158	161¼	166
3½	1	..	Auto Sales	900	2	2	2	3
6½	3		Aviation Corp Del	3200	3½	3½	3½	3½
			—B—					
27¾	9½	..	Baldwin Loco	600	13¼	13	13	...
104½	70	7	Baldwin Loco pf	10	75¼	75¼	75¼	75½
87¾	43½	5	Balt & Ohio	200	56¾	54½	54¾	57¾
80½	65½	5	Balt & Ohio pf	100	71¾	71¾	71¾	71½
66¾	47	3½	Bangor & Aroos	300	52¼	52¼	52¼	...
10	2¾	..	Barker Bros	10	3	3	3	...
60	39½	6½	Barker Bros pf	50	33¾	33¾	33¾	...
14½	5¾	1	Barnsdall A	800	8½	8¼	8¾	8¾
81	53¼	4	Beatrice Cream	200	58½	58½	58¼	...
4	1¾	..	Belding Hem	200	3¾	3	3¾	3
25½	14¾	1	Bendix Aviation	2600	20¾	19¾	20¼	20¾
46¼	31¼	2	Best & Co	300	38	37¾	37¾	38
79¾	52	4	Bethlehem Steel	12300	44¼	42¼	42¼	44¾
123¾	96¾	7	Beth Steel pf	200	108½	107½	107½	108¼
40½	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	200	33¾	33½	33½	34
76½	47	3‡	Borden	2300	59½	58¼	58¼	59¾
30½	14½	1	Borg Warner	400	19¼	18¾	18¾	19¾
69¾	53¾	4	Brooklyn Man T	500	59½	59	59	60
22¾	8¼	1½	Briggs Mfg	700	13¾	12¾	13	13¾
13¾	5¼	..	Brooklyn Queens	200	12¾	11½	11½	10¼
129¾	99	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	108¼	108¼	108¾	106
9½	3	..	Bruns Terminal	400	6¼	6	6	6½
20¾	11¾	1	Bucyrus Erie	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¾
34¾	20½	2½	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	...
5¾	2½	..	Budd Mfg	400	4½	4	4	...
13	7¼	1	Budd Wheel	700	8¾	8¾	8¾	9½
23	8½	..	Bullard	100	10½	10½	10½	10½
15¾	8½	1½	Bulova Watch	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	8¾
31	17	2½	Bush Terminal	500	20½	20	20	...
113	95½	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	20	105	105	105	...
2¾	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	300	2½	2	2	2⅜
20¾	9	..	Butterick	1300	13¾	12¼	12½	13½
69¾	23⅝	..	Byers	1200	30¾	29	29	31½
			—C—					
53	20½	2	Calif Packing	200	23½	22⅝	22⅝	23⅝
43⅜	23½	..	Calumet & Rriz	400	40½	40	40	40½
11⅜	5	..	Calumet & Hecla	300	7	7	7	...
25	29⅞	3	Canada Dry	400	39¾	39	39	39
45⅜	4½	1¼	Canadian Pacific	1000	26½	25⅝	25⅝	25¾
250	179¼	1.60	Cannon Mills	1000	200½	200	200	...
16	9½	..	Capital Admin	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	...
131½	59½	6	Case Thresh	14200	71¼	68½	68¾	71¾
52½	21⅜	3	Caterpillar Trac	1000	24½	23½	23¼	23¾
16	8⅞	..	Celanese Corp	400	13	13	13	13¾
37¾	14	..	Celotex Co pf	30	18⅞	18¾	18¾	...
30½	14	1	Cerro de Pasco	500	17¼	16½	16¾	17
7½	2¼	..	Certain-Teed	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
25½	11	..	Certain-Teed pf	200	24	23½	24	23½
23¼	7⅞	..	Checker Cab Mfg	600	9¾	9½	9¾	10
54½	27½	3	Chesapeake Corp	200	37	36¾	36¾	38¼
46½	27	2½	Ches & Ohio	2100	36	34½	34½	35¾
2¾	¾	..	Chi & Alton	700	⅞	¾	¾	¾
1⅞	½	..	Chi & Alton pf	600	½	½	½	½
7½	4	..	Chi & Gt West	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
27½	15⅜	..	Chi & Gt W pf	300	26⅞	25⅝	25⅝	26½
8¾	3½	..	Chi Mil & St P	200	5½	5⅛	5½	5¼
15⅜	4⅝	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	300	8¾	8¾	8¾	9½
45½	25	4	Chi & N'western	100	29½	29½	29½	29½
35	15½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	20	20	20	...
65½	22½	4	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40½
33¾	17¾	2.40	Childs Company	100	21	21	21	...
25⅝	12½	1	Chrysler	16800	22¾	21⅝	21⅞	22½
4¾	2	..	City Stores	300	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2⅞
170	133	7.50	Coca Cola	100	142½	142½	142½	143½
53½	50½	3	Coca Cola A	100	52	52	52	52
17½	7	..	Collins & Aikman	500	13	12⅝	12¾	13¼
45⅝	20⅝	2‡	Columbia Gas	2000	30¾	29½	29⅝	30¼
109½	98	6	Columbia G pf A	100	106¾	106¾	108¾	105½
11¾	6	.56	Col Graph ct	300	8¾	8½	8½	8¾
111⅝	55	5‡	Columbian Carb	300	72	70¾	70¾	...
16⅜	6	.56	Columbia Graph	200	8¾	8⅞	8⅞	9
23¼	13	2	Comm Credit	200	16¼	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
35½	20¾	3	Comm Cred pf A	400	35½	35	35	...
34	20	2	Comm Inv Tr	200	23	22¾	23	22⅞
21½	10¾	1	Comm Solvents	2600	16¾	16¼	16½	16¾
12	6⅞	.40	Comwith & So	20400	8½	7⅞	7⅞	8⅜
100¾	90	6	Comwith & S 6pf	200	96½	95⅝	96¼	96½
13⅜	6⅞	1	Congoleum Nairn	1700	12¾	12	12	12½
15	3¾	..	Consol Film Ind	200	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	8⅛
18⅞	10½	2	Consol Film I pf	100	14½	14½	14½	...
100¾	82¼	4	Consol Gas	4800	92¾	91¼	91¼	93
15⅞	11½	1	Consol Laundries	100	13	13	13	13
42½	25	6	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	36¼	35	35	36½
1¾	¼	..	Consol Textile	400	⅝	⅝	⅝	...
30	9¼	..	Cont Baking A	300	13⅜	13¼	13½	...
3¾	1¼	..	Cont Baking B	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
77½	44⅞	8	Cont Baking pf	300	57¾	57	57	...
62¾	40⅜	2½	Cont Can	500	50⅞	49	49	50⅝
51⅞	34	2.40	Cont Insurance	200	41	38½	38½	40
4½	2¼	..	Cont Motors	600	2½	2¼	2½	2¾
12	5	..	Cont Oil	900	9½	8¾	8¾	9¾
12	3½	..	Cont Shares	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
86⅜	55⅝	3‡	Corn Products	400	67	66½	66⅝	68¼
18	6¼	..	Coty	100	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7¾
8¾	4½	..	Crosley Radio	400	5½	5½	5½	5½
5⅞	2½	..	Cuban Am Sug	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
1½	¼	..	Cuban Dom S	3000	½	¼	¼	...
1⅞	2½	..	Curtis-Wright	1000	3½	3¼	3¼	3¼
8½	3	..	Curtis-Wright A	300	4⅝	4½	4½	...
41	17½	..	Cutler Hammer	100	20½	20½	20½	...
			—D—					
22	19¾	1.40	Deere& Co pf	100	20	20	20	...
157½	107½	9	Del & Hudson	600	123	120	121	123
23	14⅞	1	Diamond Match	200	18⅞	18½	18½	18¾
27¾	24⅜	1½	Diamond M pf	600	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
13½	8⅞	1	Dome Mines	700	11¾	11½	11¾	11½
24	14½	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	22½	22¼	22½	22½
107	71	4‡	Du Pont de Nem	3400	87½	85½	85½	87½
107½	102	5	Duquesne Lt pf	200	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
			—E—					
185¾	118	5‡	Eastman Kodak	800	143½	139	139½	145
21⅞	9¼	1.60	Eaton Axle & Spg	200	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	15½
74⅜	34½	6	Elec Auto-Lite	1700	39¼	38¼	38½	39½
4½	2	..	Elec Boat	2100	3⅞	3½	3¾	3⅝
60¾	30¼	1	Elec Pow & Lt	7300	38¼	36¼	36⅞	36½
66	49½	5	Elec Stor Battery	400	53½	53¼	53¼	54
49	28½	2.00	Engineers Pub S	100	34½	34½	34½	34½
35⅜	27	2½	Equitable Off Bld	300	28	28	28	28
39¾	13½	..	Erie RR	400	20¾	20	20	20½
12¾	5⅛	..	Eureka Vacuum	200	5	5	5	5¼
			—F—					
			Fairbanks pf	10	5¼	5¼	5¼	4¾
30	11¼	2.40	Fed Wat Serv	300	14¾	14¾	14½	14¾
56½	36¼	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	100	44	44	44	44½
21½	18	1	Firestone T & R	100	18	18	18	...
86½	56¼	6	Firestone T&R pf	400	62¾	62¾	62¾	62½
59	41	2½	First Nat Stores	400	56	55	55	55½
3	1	..	Fisk Rub ipf	20	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	...
64½	21½	2	Foster-Wheeler	400	25½	24¾	24¾	25½
38¾	11⅝	2½	Fox Film A	1700	16¾	15¼	15½	16⅝
43¼	22	3	Freeport Texas	200	26¾	26¾	26¾	26
			—G—					
60	42	5	Gamewell	20	47	47	47	...
73½	52⅞	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	400	59¾	58½	58½	58½
47	15¼	3	Gen Aphalt	100	21½	20½	20½	21¾
114	96	8	Gen Baking pf	10	108	108	108	...
9⅞	5	..	Gen Bronze	400	8¾	7¾	7⅞	8½
25½	7	..	Gen Cable A	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
54¾	36	1.60	Gen Electric	18100	40¾	39⅝	40¼	40⅞
12½	11½	.60	Gen Elec Sup	100	11¾	11⅝	11¾	11⅝
56	43	3	Gen Foods	1500	49⅜	48¾	48¾	49½
8½	4½	.30	Gen Gas & E A	100	4¾	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
50	35	3	Gen Mills	400	37¾	37⅜	37¾	38
48	31½	3	Gen Motors	12300	37¾	36½	36¾	37¾
103⅜	95	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	103⅜	103	103	103½
31	15	2½	Gen Print Ink	20	24¼	24	24	24¼
76	59½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	10	64	64	64	64
23	11¾	..	Gen Pub Service	100	13¾	12¾	12¾	12½
9½	2¾	..	Gen Realty	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
57¾	29	4	Gen Refractories	100	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
15½	3⅜	..	Gen Thea Equip	200	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3⅞
38¾	18⅝	..	Gillette Saf Ras	19600	21⅞	20½	21½	21¼
76⅞	63¾	5	Gillette S R pf	400	70	68½	68½	67
78	48	7	Glidden ppf	20	73⅞	73½	73½	70
9⅞	4	..	Gobel (Adolf)	300	7¾	7½	7¾	8
42½	21	2½	Gold Dust	1000	28¼	27½	27½	28⅛
39⅞	3¼	..	Goodrich	600	13¾	12¾	13¾	13¾
52¾	38⅝	3	Goodyear	400	40	39½	39½	39¼
26½	13	1‡	Grand 15¢ Stores	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	16¼
46	36	3	Grand Un pf	100	43¼	43¼	43¼	...
39⅞	25¾	1	Grand (WT)	800	37¾	37	37	37
69¾	43½	4	Great Nor pf	1200	45½	44⅜	44¾	46
11⅞	7½	..	Great West Sug	400	10	9¾	9¾	...
6¾	2⅜	..	Grigsby-Grunow	100	3½	3⅜	3½	3⅜
1½	⅝	..	Guantanamo Sug	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	...
37½	10½	..	Gulf States Steel	400	14¾	14	14⅜	...
			—H—					
9¾	4½	..	Hahn Dept Sto	400	5⅝	5½	5½	...
94	86	7	Hanna (MA) pf	30	86½	86	86	...
10⅝	4	..	Hartman Corp A	100	4½	4½	4⅝	...
8	2¾	4	Hayes Body	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	...
103¾	83½	5	*Hershey Choc	400	98	95	95	96
18½	5¾	..	Hollander	100	15	15	15	15½
37	26	2½‡	Holland Furnace	100	30½	30½	30½	30½
9¾	4¼	..	Houdaille Her B	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
68½	27	..	Houston Oil	600	41	38½	38½	41
14½	6	..	Houston Oil new	400	8½	8¼	8¾	8¾
26	11	1	Hudson Motor	300	13½	13¾	13¾	13¾
13½	5¾	..	Hupp Motors	400	7	6½	6¾	6¾
			—I—					
89	41½	4	Ill Central	400	48	47	47	48
4¾	2	..	Indian Refining	100	3½	2½	2½	...
66	27½	4	Indus Rayon	400	30½	29¼	29½	30½
182	74	4	Ingersoll-Rand	100	95¾	95½	96¼	...
11¾	4¼	..	Inspiration Cop	200	7	7	7	...
13¾	10¼	..	Insuranshare Del	400	12¼	11½	11½	13¼
9¾	5¾	.40	Insuranshare Md	800	6⅞	6	6¼	6¾
⅞	⅛	..	Insuranshare rt	400	⅜	⅛	⅛	⅜
34	19½	..	Interboro Rap T	400	22½	20½	21¼	23½
130	13½	7	Interlake Iron	300	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞
179¾	117	6‡	Int Business M	400	142¾	140½	141¼	141¾
			—J—					
80¾	40¾	3	Johns Manville	3700	53¾	50¾	51	53¼
			—K—					
3½	1⅜	..	Kelly-Springfield	800	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
29⅜	8	..	Kelsey Hayes Wh	700	10¼	10¼	10½	10¾
15½	8¼	..	Kelvinator Corp	600	10¼	10	10½	10¼
60	30	6	Kendall Co pf	10	84½	84½	84½	82
31½	14¾	1	Kennecott Cop	4300	19¾	18¾	19	19¾
41	30¾	2½	Kimberly Clark	100	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
29	23	1.60	Kresge	1200	26¾	26¼	26½	26¼
27¾	17½	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	6000	18¾	18¼	18¾	18¾
35¾	18	1	Kroger Groc & B	1000	30	28¾	29¾	30¼
			—L—					
4¾	2¼	..	Lee Rubber	600	3½	3½	3½	3½
8¾	4½	..	Lehigh Val Coal	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
69¾	45¾	3	Lehman Corp	200	52¼	51¾	51¾	53¾
20¾	11¾	..	Libby-Owens-F	200	18	18	18⅛	18¾
35	22	3	Link-Belt	100	26	26	26	...
55½	30½	3	Liquid Carbonic	100	25	29	29	28¾
63½	36¼	3	Lorw's Inc	1600	44¾	43¾	43¾	45¾
6¾	3½	..	Loft Inc	400	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5½
54½	40¾	2.60‡	Loose-Wiles Biscu	200	48	48	48	...
35¾	25	1¾	Louisville G&E A	200	29½	29	29	29¼
19	8¼	..	Ludlum Steel	200	13¼	13	13¼	12½
			—M—					
36	23	2½	McCall Corp	100	30	30	30	30
51½	25	3	McCrory B	20	38	38	38	38
26½	19½	1

MOTOR TRADE SHOWS SIGNS OF RECOVERY

Most Companies Now Making Gains Over Corresponding Periods of 1930

DETROIT, July 24—It is estimated that July total production of cars is at a yearly rate of 2,616,000 units despite highly irregular activity in operations at some plants. This compares with an estimate of 2,900,000 for 1931 by the chief statistician of a leading motorcar company.

The Ford Motor Company is expected to turn out somewhere between 60,000 and 70,000 units this month, Chevrolet 75,000, Plymouth 25,000. Nash, Buick, Hudson, Chrysler, Dodge, Oakland-Pontiac, and Oldsmobile will produce at least 5000 each. Taking the whole list of verified schedules and using estimates in the few instances where schedules are not known, the indicated July total is 218,000 units.

While the Ford Motor Company is carrying on an aggressive sales campaign, it is letting production coincide much more closely with retail sales than ever before. One official in position to speak with authority says: "We are awfully close to the bottom, but have not quite reached it. We are not rushing things out here. Things are on the mend, but we do not expect any great change in July or August."

Orders for Parts Indicative

A most encouraging bit of news from a parts company which has supplied Ford for years is that it has releases on orders for Aug. 1 shipment. On checking with other suppliers it would appear this is somewhat of an isolated case and that it will probably be 10 to 12 weeks, or around Oct. 1, before Ford will be receiving parts and supplies in normal volume. But nevertheless this one instance can be regarded as a forerunner of greater future activity at Ford's—a sort of straw which at least marks the fact that some future date has been decided on as a time to return to normal output.

While official figures on Ford output for July have not been released, the estimate of 75,000 units for that month squares approximately with what June registrations show for the first 27 states reporting. Ford with motor registrations of 26,775 titled 84 per cent of 31,992 cars titled by Chevrolet. If Ford output followed the same relation to Chevrolet output as shown by these registrations, Ford production would be 84 per cent of Chevrolet's June output of 84,597 or approximately 71,000.

It is extremely difficult, because of inventory and vacation shutdowns in early August, to arrive at any close forecast on probable August production. The Ford people declare that "no decision has been made as to a complete vacation shut-down, that the matter will be decided on short notice after July results are known, but that at the moment the prospect is for continuing at the present irregular rate."

Using 60,000 for Ford, 75,000 for Chevrolet and 25,000 for Plymouth, it seems likely that the variations in the smaller producers' schedules will not be large enough to bring August very much below July. It also is considered a possibility on the other hand that a few producers who have curtailed in July will make enough cars in August to offset the loss of those who shut down part of that month.

Operating Schedules

Plymouth is operating at 1000 cars a day, which is the limit of plant capacity, and in view of orders being received this rate should continue for several months. Hudson is planning on about 5000 cars for August, and as yet has not scheduled a vacation period. Graham-Paige will be down the first two weeks of August. Oakland-Pontiac is considering a vacation for two weeks beginning July 25. Packard is operating at a somewhat smaller rate than a month ago, when dealers were clamoring for new models and the plants worked Sundays, but the plant is working six days a week and output is being maintained at the rate of 2000 cars a month. Packard probably will break about even as to earnings for its first six months. Dodge Brothers is working three days a week, Chrysler division has scheduled 5000 cars for July and will produce about the same number in August.

Taking all of the known plans for August into consideration and assuming Ford does not shut down it seems likely at this time that August productions will run somewhere between 210,000 and 220,000. The Dow-Jones chart using known schedules where available indicates 219,000 units.

Greater Output

The interesting angle about motor production at this time is that nearly every company is beginning to show, even at what is popularly considered low output, increases over corresponding 1930 periods. Chevrolet was the first of the large producers to improve on 1930, when it produced 113,852 cars in May, 1931, compared with 113,187 in May, 1930, and then showed a gain of 7000 in June, 1931, over June, 1930.

Buick passed June, 1930, when it reported 6470 for June, 1931, compared with 4135 for the like 1930 month. Pontiac-Oakland ran almost 3000 cars ahead of May, 1930, May, 1931, and made a like showing in June. Nash ran 1500 cars ahead of June, 1930, in June this year. Chrysler division established new records for the Jefferson plant in May and June.

Total output for July, 1930, was 275,721, compared with 349,596 in June, 1930, or a decline of 21.1 per cent. On the basis of the forecast output of 218,000 cars for July, 1931, the drop from 254,760 cars in June, 1931, will be only 14.4 per cent.

If August output holds anywhere near the indicated 219,000 for that month, compared with 218,000 probable for July, it will make a very favorable comparison as between July and August, 1930, when total output dropped to 234,160 from 275,721, and then receded further to 228,606 in September and 158,942 in October, 1930.

The opinion is gaining adherents that the absolute minimum will be reached in July or August of this year, and all indications are that the curves henceforth in 1931 will make a strikingly favorable comparison with the last half of 1930, after also

April

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Express 4s '48	86¼	86¼
Alleghany Valley 4s '42	99	99
Amer Chain deb 5s '33	99	99
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	100	100
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	69	68
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	78	74½
Amer Inter 5½s '49	99	99¾
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	83½	83½
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	80	80
Amer Smelting 5s '47	18	18
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103½	103½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	104½	104½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	133½	132¾
Amer T&T col 4s '36	107¾	107¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	103	103
Amer T&T 5s '65	108¾	108¾
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	108¾	108
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	110¾	110¾
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	102¼	102
Armour & Co 4½s '39	58	58
Armour & Co of Del 5½s' 43	81	80
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	73½	72½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	96¾	96¾
Atch T&SF 4½s' 48	100¾	100¾
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s' 48	115¼	115¼
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	49½	49½
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s' 52	97¾	97¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	91	91
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	98¾	98¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	100¾	100½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s' 95	90½	90¼
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	101	100½
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	103¾	103¾
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s' 48	100	100
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	107¾	107¾
Ben Ind Coal 6s '40	110½	110
Beth Steel pur mon 5s' 36	98	98
Beth Steel rfg 5s' 42	103¾	103¾
Boston & Maine 5s '67	104½	104½
Bklyn City 1st	100¼	100¼
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	80	80
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	106¾	106¾
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s' 50	101¾	101¾
Bklyn Un Gas 5s' 45	91	91
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	111¾	111¾
Bur C R & N 5s	105¾	105¾
By Products Coke 5½s '48	102½	102½
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	97¼	97
Can Nat Ry 4½s' 57	95	95
Can Nat Ry 4½s' 68	100½	100¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	100¾	100¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	102	102
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	106¼	106¼
Can Northn deb 6½s '46	106	105½
CSan North deb 7s '40	119	119
Can Pacific deb 4s	112¾	112¾
Can Pacific 4½s '46	85¾	85¾
Can Pacific 4½s' 60	102	101¾
Can Pacific 5s' 44	97½	97½
Can Pacific 5s '54	105	105
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	102	102
Cen of Ga con 5s' 45	108¼	108¼
Cen Pacific 5s '60	95½	95½
Certainteed 5½s '48	103½	103½
Ches Corp 5s '47	60	58¾
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	97¾	97¾
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	99½	99½
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	103	103
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	110¾	110¾
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	66½	66½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	22½	21
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	60	60
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	75¾	75½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	95¾	90¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	82½	92½
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	75½	75
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	103¾	103¾
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	106¼	106¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	105¾	105¾
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	88¼	88¼
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	96¾	96¾
Columbia Gas&E Co 5s deb '61	97	97
Columbia Gas&E 5s '52 May	98½	98¾
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	99½	99½
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	99¾	99¾
Com Credit Co 6s '34	98	98
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	100¾	100¾
Con Gas 4½s '51	98	97¾
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	103	102¾
Con Gas Co deb 3½s '45	35	35
Container Corp 5s ct '43	107¾	107½
Container Corp 6s '46	33	33
Corn Products 5s '34	60	60
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	105¾	105¾
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	69½	69½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	11¾	11¼
Cuba RR 6s '36	64	64
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	72	72
Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ww	76¾	73
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	13	13
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	96¾	96¾
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	105¼	105¼
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	102¾	102¾
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	93	93
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	104	103½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	104	104
Detroit Ed 5s '55	107½	107½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	107¾	107¾
Dold Packing 6s '42	92	91½
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	56¾	56¾
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	96	96
Erie RR gen 4s '96	106	106
Erie RR ref 5s '67	88	87¾
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	75¾	75¼
Fla East Coast 5s '74	28	28
Fre Chk Mo Val 6s	20	19½
Gal Hous & S P 1st	104¼	104¼
Gannett 6s '43	44	44
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	74½	74½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	99	99
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	104½	104½
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	87	87
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	33½	33
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	83	83
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	91¼	91
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	107¾	107¾
Great Northern 4½s '61	113	113
Great Northern 4½s 'A'	100½	100½
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	95¼	95¼
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	95	95
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	108¾	108¾
Gulf Mobile & No 5s '50	110	110
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	80	80
Humble Oil 5s '37	100	100
Humble Oil 5½s '32	103	102¾
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	103½	103½
Ill Central 4¾s '66	99¾	99¾
Ill Central 5s '52	75¼	75
Ill Central rfg 5s '55	97	97
Ill Central 6½s '36	81¼	81¼
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	77	106¼
Inland Steel 4½s B '61	95	94¾
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	81½	81½
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	91¾	89
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	87¼	87
Inter Lake Iron 5s	87	87
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	71¼	70½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	71½	70½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	55½	55
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	77	77
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	87	87
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	66¾	66¾
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	51	51
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	92	91½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	85½	85½
Kan City P & L 4½s '57 B	104¾	104¾
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	78¾	78¾
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	90¾	90¾
Kinney & Co 7½s '36	97¾	97¾
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	88	88
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	102	102
Laclede Gas 5½s D	101	101
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	84½	84½
L'Autaro 6s '54	38	38
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	88¼	88¼
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	98¾	98¾
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	105	105
Lehigh Val Term 5s	105	105
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	53¾	53½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	107	107
L&N uni 4s '40	99¾	99¼
L&N 1st 5s '37	102	102
L&N 5s clt	102	102
L&N rfg 5½s '2003	100¾	100½
L&N S M Div col 4s '52	105¼	105¼
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	88	88
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	55	55
Metro Edison 4½s '63	98¾	98¾
Metro Water 5½s '50	100¾	100¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 5½s '71	53	53
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	104	104
Min StP & SSM 6½s	98¼	98¼
Mo K&T 1st 4½s '90	88¾	88¾
Mo Ill 5s	97	96¾
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	32½	32½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	61¼	60¾
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	84	83¼
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	84	83
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	83¾	83
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	83½	83
Montana Power 5s A '62	105¾	105¼
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	102½	102¾
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	100½	100½
Nat Acme Co 6s '42	83½	83½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	94¾	94¾
Newberry 5½s	102¾	102¼
New Eng T&T 5s' 52	92½	91¾
NJ Pow 4½s	111¾	111¾
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	102¼	102¼
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	93½	93
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	84	84
NYC&HR 4½s n	102¼	102¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	96½	96
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	105	107
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	107	107
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	99½	99½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	72¾	72
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	87	86½
NY Dock Co 5s '38	94½	94½
NY Edison 3s '44	106½	106¾
NY GELH&P 5s '48	112½	112½
NY NH&H clt 4s '40	105¾	105¾
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	115½	115½
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	109	109
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	52¾	52½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	106¼	106¼
NY Tel deb 5s '39	110	110
NY Tel rfg 5s '41	106	105¾
Norf Southern rfg A '61	26	25
Norf & W con 4s '96	87	87
North Am Co 5s '61	100¼	100¼
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	101½	101¼
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	102¼	102
Nor Ohio 7s	104	104
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	110	110
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	107	107
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	94½	94
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	93	93
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	110¾	110¾
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	106	106
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	88¾	88¾
Paramount Public 5½s '50	106¼	106¼
Paramount-Fwy 5½s '51	78	77
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	102½	102½
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	87¾	87½
Penn P&L 4½s	94	93
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	99	98¾
Penn Railroad con 4s sta '48	90	90
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	95	95
Penn Railroad con 4½s '65	103¼	103¼
Penn Railroad con 4½s '80	105½	105½
Penn Railroad 6½s D '53	119¼	119
French (Rep) 7s '49	57	50
French (Rep) 7½s '41	124¾	124¾
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	60½	60½
German 7s '49	67½	67½
Germ Cen Ag Gk 6s '38	83¼	80½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	58	58
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	53	50
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	53½	50
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	63	63
Germ Govt Int 5½s '65	52¾	52½
Greek 6s '68	59	55
Greek 7s '64	80¾	80
Holland Am Line 6s '47	98½	98
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	56	56
Irish Free 6s 1st '60	54	50
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	102½	102½
Italy (King) 7s '51	97	97
Jap (Con Pwr) 5½s '50	99¾	99¼
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	93¾	93¾
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	99¾	99¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	98	98
Karstadt 6s '43	107½	107
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	41	38
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	87	85½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	81	81
Medellin 6½s '54	104¾	104¾
Milan (City) 6½s '52	80¾	80¾
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	38	35
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	38	35½
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	93½	93¾
New South Wales 5s '57	97	97
Norway (Minn) Bank 5s '67	58	58
Norway (King) 5½s '65	97	83¾
Norway (King) 5½s '65 ww	95	94¾
Norway (King) 6s '43	83½	83½
Norway (King) 6s '65	100¾	100
Norway (King) 6s '43	102½	102¼
Norway (King) 6s '52	102½	103½
Nuremberg 6s '52	101¾	101¾
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	51	51
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	94	94
Oslo (City) 6s '55	100	99¾
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	101	101
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	88	87½
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	104	104
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	104½	104¾
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	102¾	102¾
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	32	32
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	20	19½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	20	20
Prussia 6s '52	73½	72¾
Queensland (State) 7s '41	51	49
Rhine Main 7s '50	87	87
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53	73¼	72
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	60	60
Rhine Westphalia 6s '56	60	60
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	60	55½
Rhinelbe 7s '46	45	45
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	60½	60
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '46	33	32
Rome (City) 6½s '52	33	34
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	88	88
Santa Fe (Prov) 7s '42	90	89¾
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '56	71½	71½
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	81	81
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	81	74½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	46¼	46¼
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	80	80
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	73	73½
Siemens Ltd 6s '51	80½	80½
Siemens 7s '35	78	78
Silesia Elec 6s '47	57	57
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	48¼	47¼

LIBERTY BONDS	High	Low	Last Jul24	Last Jul23
3½s '47	102.20	102.18	102.19	102.20
1st 4¼s '47	103.10	103.10	103.10	103.10
4th 4¼s '38	104.30	104.27	104.30	104.29
US 3¼s '46-'47 J	102.20	102.20	102.20	102.20
US 3¼s '48	108.16	108.16	108.13	108.16
US 4s '44	101.14	101.15	101.15	101.07
US 4¼s '52	108.16	108.10	108.12	108.20
	113.00	112.30	113.00	113.8

FOREIGN BONDS	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	84¾	84¼
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	43	43
Antioquia 7s A '45	55½	54½
Antioquia 7s B '45	54	53½
Antioquia 7s C '45	54	53½
Antioquia 7s D '45	54	54
Antwerp 5s '58	100¼	100½
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	88	88
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	78¾	78
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	75½	75¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	75¾	74¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	74	74
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	73½	74¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	77	74
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	75	74
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	77	74
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	77	73½
Australia 4½s '56	80½	80
Australia 5s '55	83	81½
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	82½	82½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	80¼	80
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	107¾	106¾
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	95½	95
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	95½	95
Belgium (King) 6s '55	60	56
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	102	101
Belgium (King) 7s '56	106¼	106¼
Bergen 5s '60	107½	106½
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	98¼	98¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	57	55½
Berlin Elec 6s '55	65½	62
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '89	53	51
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	16½	16½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	27½	27
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	51¾	50
Brazil (US) 8s '41	51½	51½
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	61½	61
Bremen 6s '38	63½	63½
Brisbane 5s '58	73½	69
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	50	50
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	74	74
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	48	47½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	50¼	49½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	60¼	60¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	100	100
Canada (Dam) 4s '60	95½	95½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	95¾	95½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	106½	106¾
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	38	37
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	45	42¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	38	38
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	41¾	40
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	40½	40
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	40½	39½
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	41	41
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	41¼	40¼
Chile (Rep) 8s '42	55½	55½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	41	38
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	55¼	55¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	60¾	60¾
Copenhagen (City) 5½s '44	63	63
Cordoba (City) 7s '42	98¾	98¾
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	66	66
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	63	63
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	93¾	93¼
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	65¼	65
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	108½	108¼
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	96	96
Denmark (King) 6s '42	100½	100
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	104¼	104¼
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	85	85
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	87¼	87
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	89	89
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	89	87½
Duke Price Power 6s '66	87½	87½
Dutch El 5½s Mar '53	103¾	103¾
Finland 5½s '58	101½	101¼
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	77	76
Frankfort 6½s '53	102	101¾
French (Rep) 7s '49	57	50
French (Rep) 7½s '41	119¼	119
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	124¾	124¾
German 7s '49	68½	67½
Germ Cen Ag Gk 6s '38	83¼	80½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	58	58
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	53½	50
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	53	50
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	63	63
Germ Govt Int 5½s '65	52¾	52½
Greek 6s '68	59	55
Greek 7s '64	80¾	80
Holland Am Line 6s '47	98½	98
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	56	56
Irish Free 6s 1st '60	54	50
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	102½	102½
Italy (King) 7s '51	97	97
Jap (Con Pwr) 5½s '50	99¾	99¼
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	93¾	93¾
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	99¾	99¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	98	98
Karstadt 6s '43	107½	107
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	41	38
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	87	85½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	81	81
Medellin 6½s '54	104¾	104¾
Milan (City) 6½s '52	80¾	80¾
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	38	35
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	38	35½
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	93½	93¾
New South Wales 5s '57	97	97
Norway (Minn) Bank 5s '67	58	58
Norway (King) 5½s '65	97	83¾
Norway (King) 5½s '65 ww	95	94¾
Norway (King) 6s '43	83½	83½
Norway (King) 6s '65	100¾	100
Norway (King) 6s '43	102½	102¼
Norway (King) 6s '52	102½	103½
Nuremberg 6s '52	101¾	101¾
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	51	51
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	94	94
Oslo (City) 6s '55	100	99¾
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	101	101
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	88	87½
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	104	104
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	104½	104¾
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	102¾	102¾
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	32	32
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	20	19½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	20	20
Prussia 6s '52	73½	72¾
Queensland (State) 7s '41	51	49
Rhine Main 7s '50	87	87
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53	73¼	72
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	60	60
Rhine Westphalia 6s '56	60	60
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	60	55½
Rhinelbe 7s '46	45	45
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	60½	60
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '46	33	32
Rome (City) 6½s '52	33	34
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	88	88
Santa Fe (Prov) 7s '42	90	89¾
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '56	71½	71½
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	81	81
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	81	74½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	46¼	46¼
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	80	80
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	73	73½
Siemens Ltd 6s '51	80½	80½
Siemens 7s '35	78	78
Silesia Elec 6s '47	57	57
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	48¼	47¼
Sydney 5½s '58	86	85½
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	103½	103½
Taiwan 5½s '71	94¼	94½
Tokio Elec Pow 6s '32	99¼	99½
Tokyo Elec Pow 6s '53	100¾	100¾
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	96½	96½
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	84½	84½
Trondhjem 5½s '57	94½	94½
Uruguay El Pow 1st 7s '46	96½	96½
U G Of Ex & I 5½s '37	100½	100½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	107¾	107¾
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	48	48
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	50	47¾
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	55	54
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '60	70½	70½
Vienna 6s '52	28	28
Venetian Mig Bk 7s '52	85	83¼
Warsaw 7s '58	83¼	82¼
Westphalia El 6s '53	51¾	51¾
Wurttemberg 7s '56	80½	45
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	70	70

Building Activity Showing Increase

REPORTS on building activity in a number of United States cities are encouraging. Building permits for the first half of this year, as compared with the like period of 1930, show increases in New York City, Rochester, Syracuse, White Plains and Yonkers, N. Y.; Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.; Dallas, Texas; St. Louis, Mo.; New Orleans, La.; Denver, Colo., and San Francisco, according to Bradstreet's.

A report from the Bureau of Labor Statistics says that pay-roll totals gained in 15 cities in the month ended June 15, as compared with the previous month, while decreases were shown in only five cities.

CHRYSLER CORP. NET FOR SECOND QUAR

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

HENRI COCHET BEATS AUSTIN

Wins at 3—6, 11—9, 6—2, 6—4, in Challenge Round for the Davis Cup

By the Associated Press

ROLAND GARROS STADIUM, Auteuil, France, July 24—Henri Cochet, the world's leading tennis player, today won the first singles match of the series with England in the challenge round of Davis Cup play, defeating Henry W. (Bunny) Austin 3 sets to 1. The scores were 3—6, 11—9, 6—2, 6—4.

Cochet opened with a double fault as the play began, both he and Austin playing cautiously and the champion feeling his way. Cochet took the game from 30. Austin won the second. The Frenchman then won his own service and broke through to take Austin's and lead 3—1.

The Englishman steadied and began to show the same fine brand of tennis he had on display to defeat Francis X. Shields and the United States last Sunday.

Austin Draws Level

He pulled the games up to 3-all, then broke Cochet's service to lead for the first time. The little French veteran became unsteady as Austin put on the pressure and the latter ran out the set 6—3 having won five straight games.

Each won his service as the second set opened, but Austin broke through Cochet in the third game and then on his own service from deuce to lead 3—1. He again broke through Cochet's service, as the latter frequently netted, and took a commanding lead of 4—1.

Facing seemingly certain defeat, Cochet suddenly rallied and sent the crowd into a frenzy of cheering as he reeled off three straight games to even the set at 4-all.

Austin, won the ninth game to lead 5—4, and was at set point in the tenth when Cochet rallied to draw up even and then win the game to make the score 5-all.

The next two games followed service, Cochet almost turning a somersault in getting the winning point across the net in the twelfth game.

Games then followed service to the nineteenth, where Cochet broke through Austin to lead 10—9 and then win his own ond the set.

Englishman Attempts a Kill

Austin almost broke Cochet's service in the sixteenth game, but with the ball at game-point bouncing high in front of him, he attempted a kill and fell. Before he could recover his poise Cochet had won.

Cochet played like the champion of old in the third set, giving Austin only two of the eight games played. With the score 5—1 in his favor, Cochet made no effort to win the seventh game, letting Austin take it on his own service, but then blasted the Englishman off the courts in the next to win the game at love and the set, 6—2.

The players retired for a 10-minutes rest, with Cochet leading 2 sets to 1.

The noisy crowd was bothering both players as the fourth set opened and Cochet halted the play in the third game until an argument over a seat was settled.

The games followed service to the seventh, where Austin broke through the French ace to lead 4 games to 3.

Cochet came right back to break Austin's service and square the set, and then followed his own service to the net to smash out a victory and lead, 5—4. With Austin tiring rapidly Cochet merely kept the ball in play from his baseline in the last game and won on the Englishman's errors to take the set, 6—4 and the match 3 sets to 1.

THREE TEN-GOAL PLAYERS IN OPEN

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—Two Argentine teams are among the six that will seek the United States open polo championship at the Meadowbrook Club about Sept. 1. The world's only three 10-goal men, Tommy Hitchcock, Capt. C. T. I. Roark and Lewis L. Lacey, all will play in the championship.

Lacey will lead one Argentine team, the Hurlingham Four, and Manuel Andrada will lead the other, the Santa Paula team. Other entrants include the Hurricanes, Roslyn, Sands Point and Greentree.

Hurlingham will have Lacey, Dan Kearney, John Miles and David Miles; Santa Paula, Andrada, Jose Reynal, Juan Reynal and Alfredo Harrington; Hurricanes, Stephen Sanford, Winston F. C. Guest, Captain Roark and Robert E. H. Strawbridge Jr.; Roslyn, Harold E. Talbott Jr., Cecil Smith, H. W. Williams and J. C. Rathborne.

Three players have been named for the Greentree and Sands Point, Hitchcock, John Hay Whitney and Stewart B. Iglehart for the former and Earle A. S. Hopping, James P. Mills and A. Charles Schwartz for Sands Point.

The teams also will play in the Monty Waterbury Memorial cup tournament.

EARNSHAW WINS VICTORY NO. 16

Gives A's Their Tenth Straight by Holding Cleveland

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	67	25	.728
Washington	57	35	.620
New York	51	36	.586
Cleveland	44	46	.489
St. Louis	41	48	.461
Boston	34	54	.386
Detroit	34	58	.370
Chicago	31	57	.352

RESULTS JULY 23

Philadelphia 5, Cleveland 2.
New York 7, Detroit 6 (13 innings).
St. Louis 6, Washington 4.
Boston 13, Chicago 4.

George Earnshaw pitched the Philadelphia Athletics to their tenth-straight American League victory on Thursday, limiting the Cleveland Indians to five hits and winning, 5 to 2. The New York Yankees moved to within 3½ games of Washington, by defeating Detroit in 13 innings, 7 to 6. The St. Louis Browns triumphed over the Senators, 6 to 4. Boston hit Chicago pitching hard and won, 13 to 4.

Three runs in the first inning gave the Athletics their margin of victory. In that first, Mickey Cochrane hit a home run with one man on base. Al Simmons also hit a homer for the A's, his coming in the seventh. Cochrane and Simmons each batted in two runs for their team. Earnshaw held the Indians to five hits and was given credit for his sixteenth triumph of the season. Willis Hudlin, Cleveland's starting pitcher, left the game after the seventh. Eddie Morgan's double was the only extra-base hit made by the Indians.

The Yankees pushed across their winning run in the thirteenth inning. Bill Dickey led off with a single. Lazzeri bunted right at Herring, Detroit pitcher, whose throw to second base was too late to get Dickey. Cooke ran for Dickey. Earl Combs batted for the pitcher and bunted safely past Herring, filling the bases. Sam Byrd's long fly, scored Cooke with the winning run. Herb Pennock worked eight innings for the Yanks and Pipgras finished. Earl Whitehill went 12 innings for the Tigers and then was relieved by Herring. Ruth, Gehrig and Lazzeri hit homers for the winners. Owen made four hits for the Tigers.

A costly error, and failure to hit in the pinches, cost the Senators a victory. An error by Heinie Manush in left field in the third inning, let in two St. Louis runs. Wallace Hebert, young left-hander, started for the Browns and lasted until the Senators threatened in the sixth. Kimsey finished for the winners. Jones and Hadley worked for the losers, the former being charged with the defeat. Dave Harris hit a homer for the Senators. Burns made a triple and single for the Browns.

The Red Sox hit hard and often behind Jack Russell and had little difficulty defeating the White Sox. The winners drove out 16 safe hits, including a home run by Earl Webb in the first inning. Jack Rothrock was the only Boston player who did not make a hit. Sweeney, Berry and Russell each made three, two of Sweeney's being doubles. Billy Sullivan, young Chicago third baseman, aided by Lou Blue, made a triple play in the sixth inning. With the bases full, Webb hit a liner at Sullivan, who stepped on third forcing Warstler, and then threw to first to get Rothrock before the Boston left fielder could return to the bag.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	x	5	11	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	5	1

Batteries—Earnshaw and Cochrane; Hudlin, Jablonowski and Myatt. Losing pitcher—Hudlin. Umpires—Hildebrand, Van Graflan and McGowan. Time—1h. 44m.

AT NEW YORK

In'gs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	R	H	E
N. Y.	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	7	13	1
Detroit	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	6	16	1

Batteries—Pennock, Pipgras and Dickey; Whitehill, Herring and Grabowski. Winning pitcher—Pipgras. Losing pitcher—Herring. Umpires—Dinneen, Campbell and Ormsby. Time—3h. 4m.

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	6	12	0
Washington	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	4	9	1

Batteries—Hebert, Kimsey and Bengough; Jones, Hadley and Hargrave. Winning pitcher—Hebert. Losing pitcher—Jones. Umpires—Moriarty, Owens and Geisel. Time—2h. 3m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	5	2	0	0	4	2	0	0	x	13	16	0
Chicago	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	13	0

Batteries—Russell and Berry; Caraway, Wehde and Tate. Losing pitcher—Caraway. Umpires—Guthrie and Nallin. Time—1h. 55m.

TO TRY CHANNEL AGAIN

BOULOGNE, France, July 24 (AP)—Peggy Duncan, 20-year-old South African girl, who swam the English Channel Sept. 30, 1930, came to France today to try it again. She hoped to start this afternoon.

English Wightman Cup Team Of Five Players Arrives in New York

NEW YORK, July 24—The English Wightman Cup team, which will meet the United States team in the ninth annual renewal of this woman's international tennis team competition at Forest Hills on Aug. 7 and 8, arrived in the Aquitania today. The team consists of five of England's foremost woman players, including Betty Nuthall, who holds the women's championship of the United States; Mrs. Eileen Bennett Whittingstall, Dorothy Round and Phyllis E. Mudford.

The cup defenders went direct to Forest Hills, where quarters have been engaged for the players, and will begin practice on the grass courts of the West Side Club in preparation for the team match two weeks later. It is probable that after the players have become accustomed to the courts they will move to a club further out on Long Island.

The order in which the English players will be used in the team match has not as yet been decided. It is probable that Miss Nuthall and Mrs. Whittingstall will be the first two singles players, with either Miss Round or Miss Mudford occupying third place. Mrs. Shepherd-Barron, probably will be in one of the two doubles combinations. Under the Wightman Cup regulations the No. 1 and No. 2 singles players of each team meet in four singles contests and the two No. 3 players are opposed, giving a total of five singles matches. Two doubles events complete the program, the team winning four out of the seven matches being declared the victor.

Following the Wightman Cup matches the English players will play at the Westchester Country Club, starting Aug. 9 and ending on Aug. 12 and also take part in the women's national championship tournament at the West Side Club, Aug. 17 to 22, in which event Miss Nuthall will defend the title she won from Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper in the final round on the same courts last year.

Called One of the Greatest Retrievers in History of Tennis

Cecilie Aussem of Germany, 1931 Wimbledon Champion — Keystone

Wimbledon's Tennis Fortnight Reveals Advance of Germany

None of Women's Singles Semifinalists, Misses Aussem, Krahwinkel, Jacobs, and Mrs. Mathieu, Challenges Comparison With Mrs. Helen Wills Moody

WIMBLEDON REVIEWED—PART 2

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WIMBLEDON, Eng.—There was a final match in the women's singles tournament at Wimbledon this year, which is more than can be said for the men's singles, but its interest as a spectacle was somewhat minimized by the fact that it was fought out by two German girls, Cecilie Aussem, the ultimate winner, by 6—2, 7—5, and Hilda Krahwinkle. The latter, who had disposed of Helen M. Jacobs, United States, in the semifinal round, was overcome by the importance of the occasion and did not by any means do herself full justice against her untiring compatriot. Miss Aussem is one of the greatest retrievers in the history of lawn tennis. She gives the impression of being leisurely, rather than otherwise, but she has a rare power of anticipation and contrives to reach the right place, however remote, with plenty of time to spare. Then she deals the ball a shrewd blow, cunningly directed. This happens time after time, until her opponent, moved around like a piece on a chessboard, is caught out of position or lured into making an error. Miss Krahwinkle is a player of the same type, developed to a lesser degree, and with not quite the same command over pace variation. Never before has Germany been represented at Wimbledon in the deciding match for a championship of the All England Club, and the incident is opportunely indicative of the great advance that has been made in all branches of sport in Germany of recent years.

None Compare with Mrs. Moody

In the past, England's women at Wimbledon have done something each year to atone for the regular failure of their menfolk to reach an advanced stage of competition; but on the present occasion they fell away below expectations, with the exception of a comparatively unknown young player, Peggy Scriven. Betty Nuthall, upon whom the highest hopes were pinned, Mrs. Fearnley-Whittingstall, better known under her maiden name of Eileen Bennett, Phyllis E. Mudford, Mrs. J. B. Pittman (formerly Elsie Goldsack) and Mary Heeley all failed to produce their best tennis, and when the semifinals came along the contestants were the two German ladies already mentioned, Helen Jacobs, and Mrs. Mathieu, France's "No. 1" woman player. None of these four can be said seriously to challenge comparison with Mrs. Moody (Helen Wills), the American "Queen of the Courts" who was not present to defend the title she won in 1927 and the three following years. On the evidence of the tournament, Mrs. Moody still stands at the top of the list of the world's greatest feminine players—almost as much in a class by herself as Suzanne Lenglen used to be.

No all-stroke players, of Mrs. Moody's type, were revealed in the course of the championships, and, as one watched match after match, it really seemed as if the leading women players in various parts of the world have sacrificed many things to the production of a thumping forehand drive. There were exceptions, of course, such as Helen Jacobs with her masculine backhand shot, but there were few of them among the English girls, who seem to cultivate their backhand as essentially a defensive weapon. The forehand drive was the dominant motif in the women's singles, and only on exceedingly infrequent occasions did a player venture to the net in the course of a singles match. Long driving duels from the baseline were the order of the day, with accuracy of return counting for more than enterprise of aggression.

Spanish Girl Defeated Early On

With the prospects so "open," in view of the fact that nearly all the world's best 10 women players were entered, surprises in the later stages hardly merited the name, and the biggest turn-up of the tournament was probably the defeat, early on, of Señorita Elvia de Alvarez, Spain, by Dorothy E. Round of England. The Spanish star is always a delight to watch, whether she wins or loses, because she makes it appear that the matter of real consequence is the production of each shot and not its destination. She sweeps imperiously to victory or defeat. Against her, Miss Round varied her game cleverly, and invited mistakes. The invitation was accepted with tempestuous cordiality. Later Miss Round herself was treated in rather the same way by the indefatigable Miss Krahwinkle, who subsequently eliminated Helen Jacobs after a strenuous duel.

To Miss Jacobs came the satisfaction of beating the present champion of the United States, Betty Nuthall, at whose hands not long previously, she had sustained a heavy defeat. Helen was the acme of accuracy, Betty hit hard without having her forehand or back-hand really under control. Well, after all, a score of 6—2, 6—3, tells its own story. Like Helen Jacobs, Mrs. Mathieu of France played with monumental accuracy, and she needed every bit of it against little Peggy Scriven. As one star fell, another rose, and a 19-year-old left-hander, girl champion of England two years ago, placed to her credit the best performance by any home player in the women's singles. She gave her greatly experienced opponent, who is probably the third or fourth best feminine player in the world, many anxious moments and a great deal of running about to do, before the French champion won at 1—6, 6—2, 7—5. Miss Scriven did more than just punch the ball. She outmaneuvered a redoubtable tactician.

Miss Metaxa's Forehand Delights

The one consolation for England in this meeting of hopes unrealised was the victory of Mrs. D. C. Shepherd-Barron and Phyllis Mudford in the final of the women's doubles, won last year by Elizabeth M. Ryan and Mrs. Moody, of the United States. The English ladies' opponents were a Franco-Belgian pair, the Misses Metaxa and Sigart. Miss Metaxa exploited a prodigious forehand drive, which delighted the crowd immensely, but judicious volleying just turned the scale and enabled the English women to win at 3—6, 6—3, 6—4.

America's third success came in the last match on the center court when George M. Lott Jr. and Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper ran out victorious at a score of 6—3, 1—6, 6—1. On court No. 1 V. G. Kirby, the young South African star who, a week or two before, had distinguished himself by reaching match-point against Henry W. Austin in a Davis Cup tie at Eastbourne, won the consolation tournament for the All England Plate by defeating, in the final, G. E. Rogers, a towering Irishman, at 2—6, 6—3, 6—3. And so ended the championships at Wimbledon for 1931.

BRYAN AND WRIGHT WIN

SEDGEFIELD COUNTRY CLUB, Greensboro, N. C., July 24 (AP)—Robert "Lefty" Bryan of Chattanooga, Tenn., and Lenoir C. Wright of Charlotte, N. C., won their quarterfinal doubles match from Freddy Dockery and Cliff Flowers, both of Rockingham, N. C., 6—0, 6—0, yesterday, to advance to the semifinal in the South Atlantic tennis tournament here. Jack Mooney, the Atlanta veteran, paired with Harvey Harris of Raleigh, N. C., went down before Melvin Tarpley of Tampa, Fla., and Harvey Hendrix of Lakeland, Fla., 7—9, 6—2, 6—4.

MISSES SIX-FOOT PUTT FOR LEAD

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 24 (AP)—Albert Hakes of Dunkirk, a member of the Wanakah Club of Buffalo, went into a tie with Jack Mackie Jr., defending champion, for the lead in yesterday's qualifying round of the New York State amateur golf championship by carding a 72. Hakes missed a six-foot putt on the eighteenth green which, if it had dropped, would have given him a birdie 3, a par 71 and the lead.

Baltimore Scene Of 1932 Amateur Golf

By the Associated Press

New York, July 24

THE United States Golf Association yesterday announced the 1932 United States amateur golf championship would be held over the Five Farms course of the Baltimore Country Club, Baltimore, Md., and the 1932 United States open at the Fresh Meadow Country Club, Flushing, L. I.

The dates will not be announced until next spring.

B. P. Barnes Gains Semifinal Round

OCEAN CITY, N. J., July 24 (AP)—One of the last to arrive here, Bruce P. Barnes of the University of Texas, was the first yesterday to gain his semifinal bracket in the Atlantic coast tennis championships on the courts of the Ocean City Tennis Club.

After arriving in an open car from Denver, Colo., Wednesday, Barnes was prevented from playing in the tournament because of the Bill Tilden-Karel Koželuh exhibition match. But yesterday he eliminated John Dillard of the University of North Carolina, 6—3, 6—2, and then met his team mate, Karl F. Kamrath, one of Barnes's traveling partners, and defeated him, 3—6, 6—1, 6—4, to enter the semifinal round.

Clayton Lee (Ted) Burwell, seeded No. 2 behind Barnes, along with Martin Ruxby of Texas, Joseph H. Olhausen of Philadelphia, Lucien J. B. LaCoste of Texas, Harold Macguffin of Philadelphia and Charles Greene of the University of Pennsylvania, reached the quarterfinal round.

LaCoste eliminated Tom Mangan, the veteran Washington (D. C.) star, who was seeded seventh, 6—8, 6—4, 6—2. Greene conquered Quinn Connelly of Texas, 6—3, 6—3.

Laura Pittenger of Haddonfield, N. J., Delaware state clay court champion, and Ruth Hall of Merion, United States squash racquets champion, will oppose each other in the final Saturday as a result of semifinal victories yesterday afternoon.

Miss Pittenger defeated Mrs. Churchill Williams of Merion, 6—2, 6—3, and Miss Hall triumphed over Rose Hofkin, the Philadelphia municipal champion, 6—1, 6—4.

In second-round men's doubles, Charles Greene, University of Pennsylvania, and William Smythe, Yale, defeated Edward Coppage, Cornell, and Elliott, Longport, 6—2, 6—3, and Lucien LaCoste and Quinn Connelly, Texas, defeated William Stillwell, Germantown Cricket Club, and Hemenway, Pittsfield, Mass., 6—2, 6—2.

GOLF TOURNEY CUT TO "SPRINT"

EASTERN POINT, Conn., July 24 (AP)—Cut down to "sprint" distance, the men's invitation golf tournament at the Shenecossett Country Club was to get a new start today. Only 16 players had completed the qualifying round yesterday when rain forced postponement of the play. After a "huddle," the committee decided to cancel the scores then posted and make a new start today. It also was decided to qualify only 16 players for match play instead of 32 and to cut all match play rounds, including the final, to 18 holes, so that the tournament could be finished on Sunday as originally planned. Max R. Marston of Philadelphia, donor of the Marston-Shenecoasett trophy, was just as well satisfied that yesterday's scores were canceled. He took an 81.

AIR TROPHY TO HARVARD F. C.

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—The Loening intercollegiate air trophy was presented by its donor, Grover C. Loening, to Sumner H. Foster, president of the Harvard Flying Club, at the banquet session of the National Aeronautical Association. Mr. Loening said Harvard had won the silver cup for the second successive year and complimented the club for encouraging actual flying by college students.

Facts About Major League Baseball Players—No. 49

LUKE SEWELL

Cleveland Indians, American League

First played professional baseball with the Cleveland club of the American League in 1921. Born in Titus, Ala., Jan. 15, 1901. Five feet 9½ inches in height, weighs about 170 pounds, and is a catcher. Signed with the Indians immediately after graduating from the University of Alabama. His record:

	Position	Games	Batting Average
1921—Cleveland, American League	C	1	.000
1922—Cleveland, American League	C	41	.304
1923—Cleveland, American League	C	19	.300
1924—Cleveland, American League	C	62	.291
1925—Cleveland, American League	C	74	.333
1926—Cleveland, American League	C	126	.338
1927—Cleveland, American League	C	126	.393
1928—Cleveland, American League	C	122	.370
1929—Cleveland, American League	C	124	.326
1930—Cleveland, American League	C	70	.357

GIANTS-CUBS CHANGE PLACES

New York Club Defeats Reds and Advances to Third

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	57	34	.626
Brooklyn	51	41	.554
New York	47	39	.547
Chicago	47	41	.539
Boston	44	43	.506
Pittsburgh	38	48	.442
Philadelphia	37	53	.416
Cincinnati	33	57	.367

RESULTS JULY 23

New York 4, Cincinnati 3 (10 innings).
Pittsburgh 17, Brooklyn 6.
Boston 4, Chicago 3.
Philadelphia at St. Louis (postponed).

The New York Giants and Chicago Cubs changed places in the National League pennant race again on Thursday. The New Yorkers triumphed over the Cincinnati Reds by 4 to 2, in 10 innings, to take undisputed possession of third place in the standing. The Boston Braves defeated the Cubs, 6 to 3, and forced the Chicago club to drop to fourth. Pittsburgh pounded Brooklyn pitching for a 17 to 6 victory. The game scheduled between Philadelphia and St. Louis was postponed because of rain.

Carl Hubbell and Si Johnson both pitched brilliant ball in Cincinnati. The Giant lefthander limited the Reds to four hits, all of them singles and had only one bad inning, the fifth. Johnson was touched for 12 safe hits, but was usually effective with men on base. In the tenth inning, Hunnefield opened with a single, his third hit of the game. Hubbell attempted to sacrifice, but Johnson hit him with a pitched ball, putting two on with no one out. Allen produced the sacrifice that put the runners on second and third, and Fred Leach came through with a single, to score both men. In the fifth, it was also Leach who drove in the second run. Not one extra-base hit was made during the game.

Although out-hit more than two to one, the Braves took advantage of five Chicago errors and as many bases on balls. They scored four runs in the fourth inning on only one hit, that a home run by Wally Berger with Bill Urbanski on base. The other runs crossed the plate with the aid of errors. Ed Brandt, who pitched for the Braves, was hit hard during the early innings, but settled down after the third and shut out his opponents from that time on. It was his twelfth victory of the season. Earl Sheely, with two hits, led Boston's attack. Hornsby hit two doubles and a single for the Cubs.

The Pirates pounded out 21 hits off four Brooklyn pitchers, every player getting at least one. Lloyd Waner led the attack with four hits in six trips to the plate, one a double. George Grantham scored four runs and hit a homer and single. Groskiosa and Thevenow each connected with three hits. Ervin Brame went the distance for the Pirates. He was touched for 17 hits, but was effective with men on base. Dazzy Vance, who started for the Robins, was driven out of the box in the fourth inning. Finn collected four hits for the losers. The scores:

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
New York	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	4	12	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0

Batteries—Hubbell and Hogan; Johnson and Ashjornson. Umpires—Quigley, Moran and Scott. Time—1h. 58m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	6	5	0
Chicago	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	12	5

Batteries—Brandt and Cronin; Baecht, Teachout, Warneke, Bush and Hemsley. Losing pitcher—Baecht. Umpires—Rigler and Parman. Time—2h. 22m.

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	2	0	1	5	4	0	1	4	x	17	21	1
Brooklyn	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	6	17	2

Batteries—Brame and Grace; Vance, Thurston, Moore, Day and Lopez, Picinich. Losing pitcher—Vance. Umpires—Stark, Klem and Donnelly. Time—1h. 57m.

FRENCH OLYMPIC HOPES DEFERRED

PARIS, July 24 (AP)—Parliament having failed to vote the necessary money for expenses, the French Olympic committee yesterday announced it would be unable to send a team to the Xth Olympiad at Los Angeles in 1932 and the winter games at Lake Placid, New York.

Unless the expense money can be raised in some other way, Los Angeles will be deprived of the opportunity of seeing in action such stars as Sera Martin, world's record holder at 800 meters, Paul Keller, French champion at the same distance, Jules Ladoumegue, 1500-meter star, and El Ouafi, Marathon runner.

A bill providing for expense money for the Olympic team was scheduled before the Chamber of Deputies but Premier Laval dismissed Parliament before it was discussed and the next session is not until October.

Daniel J. Ferris, secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, said he thought it was a little early to be counting France out of competition and expected this early action of the French Olympic committee to bring some move to provide funds.

Ferris said he expected to see France represented at Los Angeles at least in cycling, fencing and track, where they have made good showings in other years.

BILLY BURKE DISPLAYS SKILL

NAUGATUCK, Conn., July 24 (AP)—Billy Burke came back to Naugatuck yesterday to receive the plaudits of his townspeople and to treat them to a sample of the brand of golf which recently brought him the United States open championship. Paired with his cousin, Joe Stein, the champion defeated John Golden of Moreton and Jack Williams of the New Haven Country Club, 3 and 1, in a best-ball, 18-hole exhibition match at the Naugatuck Golf Club. He breezed around the nine-hole layout twice in 70, three under par for each round. The match preceded the official home town reception in Burke's honor and was followed by a parade and a banquet. Burke bagged six birdies and an eagle during the match and went over par on only two holes.

BETTY CARSTAIRS' BOAT SINKS

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., July 24 (AP)—Betty Carstairs' new boat overturned and sank in the fourth lap of the second race for the Detroit News trophy yesterday. The famous British woman speedboat pilot and her mechanic, Joe Harris, wearing lifebelts, were thrown into the water, and swam around for a few minutes until picked up. The boat was salvaged.

BY-PLAYS

HARROVIAN VICTORY IS A HOPE DEFERRED

VICTORY in the annual and historic cricket match between Eton and Harrow at Lord's Ground, London, is a perennial hope deferred, so far as Harrovians are concerned. And it has been just that, away back beyond the memory of every present schoolboy, since 1908, when Eton was vanquished by the convincing margin of 10 wickets. More than once in the following 23 years the Harrow eleven has taken the field as favorite for the great game; but it has never won, and on 11 occasions out of 19 it has been defeated. This record leaves out of consideration the one-day matches played during the war and not included in the accepted list of 102 contests, commencing in 1805.

GREAT TOP-HAT DAY OF CRICKETING YEAR

It really does seem too bad that generations of Harrovians should come and generations should go, but never should they have the pride and pleasure of escorting their fathers, mothers, sisters and other relatives to the Mecca of cricket to see "the enemy" routed. Not that the monotonous repetition of history has any noticeable effect upon the social pageantry associated with this fashionable feature of the London season. The crowd is always large and always colorful, the men gay after the restricted manner of their sex, the ladies radiant as butterflies in the latest dress "creations." It is the great top-hat day of the cricketing year, although it is less beneficial to the mat manufacturers' industry than it was in the halcyon days before the college and school authorities vetoed the close-of-play festivities peculiar at one time to this particular game. The ritual took the simple form of wielding your smart little walking cane in such a manner that it telescoped the "topper" of an "enemy" supporter. This led to a somewhat confused state of affairs, in which policemen, at their order-restoring work, were known on occasion to sustain dented helmets. This year the only sort of demonstration at the end of the game was an insistent call, in shrill voices, for the Eton captain, J. C. Atkinson-Clark, and his most successful bowler, N. E. W. Walker. It was a proud moment for these young heroes as they appeared on the pavilion balcony, just as Test match giants might have done, to acknowledge the plaudits of the crowd.

MRS. MOODY IN FOURTH FINAL

Defeats Dorothy Weisel to Gain Another Title Round at Essex

By the Associated Press

MANCHESTER, Mass., July 24—The speed and superior strokings of Mrs. Helen Wills Moody yesterday gave that abdicated tennis queen a 6—2, 6—3 victory over little Dorothy Weisel of Sacramento, Calif., and a place in the finals of the Essex County Club's invitation tournament for the fourth time since 1925.

Mrs. Moody must mark time for another day before learning who will attempt the seemingly hopeless task of withholding the title from her, for the other semifinal, to be waged by Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, last year's winner, and Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper of Oakland, Calif., who ranks first nationally, was put over until today to prevent a gallery slump.

Not a Walk-a-Way

Although Mrs. Moody was never forced into a defensive position, her match with the tiny Sacramento girl, whom she was playing for the first time, was not one of her usual walk-a-ways. In fact Miss Weisel was able to give the former world champion just the kind of opposition she needed to sharpen her game, which has probably yielded a bit from lack of tournament play. Miss Weisel, who appears undersized for the regulation racquet, has but a scanty repertory of strokes, but her rare steadiness, speedy footwork and tireless court-courage gave her five winning games, one more than any of Mrs. Moody's five previous opponents was able to set up. Her string would have been six, but for an inattentive linesman who called a game point against her on a drive that ended in the alley by inches.

Mrs. George W. Wightman, Brookline, and Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, now the ranking doubles team in the Essex tennis play, yesterday entered the semifinal round with a 6—1, 9—7 victory over Charlotte L. Miller, Berkeley, Calif., and Mary Greef, Kansas City.

The seeded players ran rough-shod over their rivals in the opener, but had to overcome a three-love lead in the second set to capture the match. The victors jumped to the top of the seeded list yesterday when Sarah and Mianne Palfrey, Brookline sisters, defaulted.

Mrs. Wightman and Miss Morrill will clash with Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, and Josephine N. Cruikshank, Santa Ana, Calif., in the lower half's semifinal. The latter advanced on an easy 6—1, 6—1 decision over Mrs. William Endicott, Boston, and Mrs. J. Dallas Corbière, Southboro.

Defeats East-West Team

In another match, Clara Louise Zinke, Cincinnati, and Virginia B. Rice, Boston, qualified for the second last round by upsetting the east-west team consisting of Dorrance H. Chase, Dorchester Mass., and Ruby Bishop, Pasadena, Calif., who slid into the quarterfinals on the Palfrey girls' default. The summary:

ESSEX COUNTY CLUB INVITATION TENNIS SINGLES

Semifinal Round

Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, San Francisco, defeated Dorothy Weisel, Sacramento, Calif., 6—2, 6—3.

DOUBLES—Quarterfinal Round

Clara Louise Zinke, Cincinnati, and Virginia B. Rice, Boston, defeated Ruby Bishop, Sacramento, Calif., and Dorrance H. Chase, Boston, 7—5, 6—4.

Virginia Hillcary, Philadelphia, and Dorothy B. Andrus, Stamford, Conn., defeated Dorothy Weisel and Mrs. B. E. Cole 2d, North Andover, 6—1, 7—5.

Mrs. George W. Wightman, Brookline, and Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, defeated Charlotte L. Miller, Berkeley, Calif., and Mary Greef, Kansas City, 6—1, 9—7.

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, and Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Mrs. William Endicott, Boston, and Mrs. J. Dallas Corbière, Southboro, 6—1, 6—1.

Aiken Knights In Junior Polo Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RUMSON, N. J., July 24—The Aiken Knights made their debut in the United States junior polo championship, and in spite of the finest efforts of Robert E. Strawbridge Jr., the star of the Rumson team, managed to hold the upper hand in the second semifinal match of the tourney to win by a score of 8 to 7, the closest battle of the championship. The winners had reached the semifinal without playing, as the result of the default of the Greentree team, composed largely of Old Aiken players, which had withdrawn when Stewart B. Iglehart was unable to play.

The winners included two pairs of brothers, Dunbar W. Bostwick and his better-known brother, G. H. "Pete" Bostwick, being the forwards, while Robert L. Gerry and Elbridge T. Gerry, of the Harvard team, were on the defense.

The Knights, with their team work operating well, ran up a lead of four goals during the first three chukkers, and this margin sufficed to carry them through to victory, though the driving of Strawbridge, who scored four goals, and fed his forwards well in the later chukkers, brought the home team close to a tie in the final minutes of the game. They will meet the Roslyn team, with two Princeton players in the lineup, in the final round tomorrow afternoon. The summary:

UNITED STATES JUNIOR POLO CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal

AIKEN KNIGHTS	RUMSON
No. 1—D. W. Bostwick	Ivor Balding
2—G. H. Bostwick	L. K. Firestone
3—R. T. Gerry	B. K. Gatins
Back—R. B. Gerry Jr.-R. E. Strawbridge Jr.	

Score—Aiken Knights 8, Rumson 7. Goals—D. W. Bostwick 3, G. H. Bostwick 2; E. T. Gerry 2 for Aiken Knights; Strawbridge 4, Balding, Firestone, Gatins for Rumson. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

LATVIA DEFEATS FRANCE BY 3 TO 1

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, July 24 (AP)—Latvia defeated France, 3 to 1, in the only match decided yesterday in the sixteenth round of the team tournament of the International Chess Federation. H. Mattison of Latvia won his game from Dr. Alexander Alekhine, world's champion, playing for France.

The United States was paired with Switzerland, and Isaac I. Kashdan, for the Americans, defeated Naedelt, but F. J. Marshall lost to Zimmerman. In the other games Arthur W. Dake had an unsatisfactory position with Rivier, and Herman Steiner had the better of it with Michel. Leading scores:

United States, Czechoslovakia and Latvia, each 38½; Austria, 36; Poland, 37; Jugoslavia, 36; Sweden, 35; Germany, 34½; Hungary, 31½; England, 30½.

Schooner Mistress Fourth To Cross Finish Line at Plymouth

By the Associated Press

PLYMOUTH, Eng., July 24—George W. Roosevelt's schooner Mistress, one of the craft in the transatlantic sailing race from Newport, R. I., to Plymouth, passed the finish line at 1:48 a. m. today (8:48 p. m Thursday, E. S. T.).

Two other transatlantic racers arrived in Plymouth yesterday only to learn that Olin J. Stephens

DIESEL POWER TERMED BEST FOR RAILROADS

British Engineer Urges Economy and Benefits to Coal Industry

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—British railways could be operated more profitably if provided with Diesel electric unit traction units than if they were electrified, Mr. C. J. H. Trutch, engineering authority, declared here recently in a private interview.

Use of Diesel power, Mr. Trutch maintained, might also make possible the reopening of many coal pits now abandoned, if processes for extracting oil from coal are utilized.

The cost of electrifying the main English lines was estimated by the Weir Report at £261,000,000, plus another £80,000,000 to be spent by the Central Electricity Board, he pointed out. The return on this sum is calculated as being 6.7 per cent. But with Diesel electric traction worked out on the same lines the return on capital, taking oil at its present price of £3 a ton, would be 14.85 per cent, he said.

This saving would be largely due to the fact that the initial large cost of laying the rails for taking the electric current would be unnecessary. The existing tracks would be used, the principal change being that of Diesel electric engines for steam locomotives.

According to Mr. Trutch, the Weir Report does not seem to have taken into account the successful development of the extraction of oil from coal. This is generally acknowledged as bound to come. The fuel used to generate electricity by steam power has to be of good quality, but there are low temperature carbonization processes capable of extracting oil from low-grade coals.

It is calculated, he said, that the amount of oil required for main-line traction would be 1,590,000 tons a year. This amount could be obtained from 20,000,000 tons of coal. With the cost of oil at £4 a ton, it is estimated that a saving of over £21,000,000 a year would be made as compared with steam traction.

The oil-electric system holds out far greater attractions for the coal industry than the straight electric. From the 20,000,000 tons of coal, 1,800,000 tons of crude oil would be available. From this some 540,000 tons of light diesel oil could be recovered by straight distillation. After the extraction of by-products there would be left 1,200,000 tons of heavy oil suitable for hydrogenation. From this could be obtained the balance of light diesel oil required.

In addition, about 9,500,000 tons of good smokeless fuel would be left which, at present, commands a rather higher price than the best household coal. As it is accepted that every two tons of imported oil puts three miners out of work, there ensues a cost to the national exchequer of some 10s. a day, apart from the indirect loss to labor in other industries.

With this demand for great quantities of oil fuel for the railways, it is not stretching too far, he maintained, to visualize the reopening of pits which are at present uneconomic and a new era of prosperity for the British coal industry.

BOSTON-BERMUDA CRUISES PLANNED

A series of round-trip cruises from Boston to Bermuda and return will be made next winter by the Canadian National Steamships in addition to the regular service to and from Boston by this company in their Canada, Bermuda and British West ... s service, it was announced at the lines' local office today.

The Prince Henry is to be used on the new cruise service and it is expected that weekly trips will be made from Boston. The Prince Henry is a sister ship to the Prince Robert, which last year made several successful Boston cruises. It is expected that each round trip in the new cruise service will occupy one week, allowing a few days to be spent in Bermuda.

Ten-Month Lease Held Vacation Aid

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, July 24—In order to stimulate the habit of travel and induce people to take prolonged summer vacations, leases should be written providing for the payment of rents in 10 monthly installments, leaving the months of July and August free from rental obligations, according to Mr. Joseph Platzker, secretary of the East Side Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Platzker believes that this would help landlords in the matter of "concessions," which are being generally demanded by tenants now making leases.

"The longing for travel and extended summer vacations by families of moderate means has been responsible for thousands of broken leases in New York City alone," Mr. Platzker said. "Part of the rent thus saved during July and August has been added to the vacation budget, and the balance used to pay for the storage of household goods. Why not encourage the extended vacation idea in a practical way?

"If leases were made for those who wished them on a ten-payment basis, there would be far less urge to break them, and there would be less inconvenience to tenants and greater security to landlords. This would merely be recognizing a condition which already exists and making an adjustment between tenant and landlord to avoid the difficulties which arise from the present practices."

MILK PRODUCTION GAINS IN VERMONT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Increased milk production was reported in 9 of 21 dairy herd improvement associations in Vermont during May, 1931, as compared with May, 1930, according to figures compiled by Mr. E. H. Loveland of the University of Vermont and the State Agricultural College.

The average production of all cows in 29 associations, was reported as 21.2 pounds per day, an increase of 1.4 pounds from April, 1931, and a decrease of .3 pounds from May, 1930. The largest gains for the 30½ day testing period were made by the Rutland County Association, with production increasing from 745 to 807 pounds of milk; the Springfield Association, with an increase from 725 to 786 pounds, and the second Washington Association with a gain from 592 to 640 pounds of milk.

Unemployed in Chile To Prospect for Gold

Unemployed are turning to prospecting for gold as one way of mitigating the unemployment situation in Chile, according to the Boston office of the United States bureau of foreign and domestic commerce.

Gold bearing lands of that country have been opened to the public and about 5000 of the unemployed wish to try a hand at gold searching.

Engineers have recognized for years that there are widely scattered auriferous deposits of gold in Chile, but the content and extent of the known deposits are not large enough to encourage heavy investment of capital, it is pointed out.

The Government believes, however, that hand labor can obtain a sufficient return to justify the effort and it is planned to establish commissaries in selected centers to supply necessities to the miners in return for the gold they extract, says the local office.

Frenchman Drives Six-Wheeler Through African Desert and Bush

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af.—Alone in a six-wheeler from Algiers to Cape Town over the most difficult routes in Africa—this is the achievement of Gebriel de Ramecourt, an adventurous Frenchman. He has crossed deserts, braved the dangers of the bush and lived on friendly terms with the pygmies, yet Mr. Pettit, the French commercial attaché, had to drive out and meet him on his arrival here because he was uneasy about finding his way through the city traffic by himself.

At the age of 14 M. de Ramecourt began his travels on a sailing ship. For 17 years he was driven about the seven seas of the world by the winds. He disliked steamers, and when, after spending the war years in an airship in the North Sea and the Mediterranean, he found that there was scarcely a sailing ship left, he abandoned the sea and decided to explore the land. Like another Frenchman, Alain Gerbault, he preferred his own company to any other.

In 1919 M. de Ramecourt landed in French West Africa and set out on foot and alone, except for some native carriers, into the interior of Senegal, Mauritania, French Guinea, and the Ivory Coast, Nigeria and the French Sudan. At times he traveled by canoe, at others by camel, but for the greater part of the three years walked at the head of his little safari.

It was in October, 1928, that the Frenchman set out on the expedition now only half finished after three years. With a six-wheeled lorry, which he drove himself, he left Boulogne for Marseilles and crossed to Algiers on the North African coast. From there he set out boldly into the desert until he reached the French military post of El Golea in South Algerian territory. The officials here refused to let him go on without a companion. So M. de Ramecourt invited an acquaintance there to start out with him; and when official scruples had thus been satisfied his friend quietly slipped back into the town and left the adventurer to go on alone.

Wandering Arab tribes furnished another obstacle, and he was made to wait for the Masselin mission to escort him into the Sahara on its railway survey. The escort did not continue long, however, for one of the cars stuck in the sand, and the six-wheeler not daring to stop went on alone.

The six-wheeler waited for six days at the next stopping place, but the mission did not arrive, and so M. de Ramecourt went on into the notorious "Pays de la Soif," the "Thirstland" of the Sahara, 1000 miles without water. He did not even have a native or Arab companion, but emerged at Goa on the Niger safe and sound.

Nigeria to Lake Tchad and Oudday on the Egyptian Sudan border, the northern Belgian Congo, Tanganyika, Uganda, Mombasa next passed under his six-wheeler, and then Tanganyika again and northern Rhodesia to Elizabethville in the Congo and Luanda in Angola.

M. de Ramecourt was the first man to drive a motorcar to Brazzaville, the capital of the French Congo, but he had to leave it there and take to canoes to get into the Cameroons. For five months he lived in the thick of the jungle, his companions two native carriers, but he fell in with perhaps the shyest and rarest of the human race, the pygmies.

After passing through Ovamboland and part of southwest Africa, M. de Ramecourt was stopped at Otjiwarango because his tires gave way. He had to stay there two months. More tire trouble was encountered on the next stretch from Etosha Pan to Outjo, for he made repairs 56 times in six days owing to the stony ground. Finally he reached Cape Town after two and a half years in the wilds.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, JULY 26

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., E. D. S. T., WKEL 590kc-508m.

NEW YORK—Thirteenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WPCH, 810kc-370m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., by CFRB, 960kc-312m.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WOCL, 1210kc-244m.

PHILADELPHIA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WPEN, 1500kc-200m.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 3, E. S. T., WJSV, 1460kc-205m.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 40 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS wanted to sell Silent Sentinel. See advertisement on Household Arts and Crafts Page in this issue. Exclusive territories offered.

POLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH, that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by Good Housekeeping Institute; sell at 25c sample free. F. C. GALLI CO., Dept. 103, 10 Edinboro Street, Boston, Mass.

SHOW us the housekeeper that likes to clean stair corners; Ideal Corner Dust Shields keep the corners clean; 100% profit selling and installing these shields; write today. IDEAL STAIRWAY EQUIPMENT CO., Canton, Ohio.

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OLD ORCHARD INN—30 acres enclosed woods; wide, open porches; recreation, rest, study; cottages for guests with attendants; motorists accommodated; special rates. Roslyn, L. I., opp. P. O. Tel. 603. One hour New York City.

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1022 Am. Bank Building Tel. Beacon 9395

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Danceonians, Will Dodge, director.
5:30 NBC, Interior decoration talk.
5:45 George Tomkins.
5:50 Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
6:30 Announcements; pianist; news.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 The Old Painter.
7:05 Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
7:15 Jack Benny, talk, songs.
7:30 Whiting's Program.
8:00 NBC, Cities Service Concert Orchestra; Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Quartet; piano duo.
9:00 NBC, Cliquot Club Eskimos; Raymond Knight, master of ceremonies.
9:30 Earl Nelson, John Herrick, soloists; male trio; dance orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Kodak Week-End Program: Countess Olga Albani, soprano; Men About Town Quartet; Nathaniel Shilkret's Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, RKO Theater of the Air: Dr. Rockwell broadcasting from S. S. Leviathan at sea; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. E. Ridpout; news.
11:15 NBC, Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5:15 p. m.—Baseball scores.
5:17 Ranny Weeks' Serenade.
5:45 Agricultural markets; talk.
5:55 "National Affairs," David Lawrence.
6:00 Time; weather; musicale.
6:09 Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 NBC, Tal Henry and his orchestra.
6:30 Dixie Jubilee Singers.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Prudence Musical Hits.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Roxy Circle talk.
8:00 NBC, Weeks' Orchestra; Baby Rose Marie; orchestra.
8:30 "Philippine Nights."
8:45 Boarding House skit.
9:00 NBC, Interwoven Orchestra; Billy Jones and Ernest Hare.
9:30 NBC, Armour Orchestra; soloists; mixed quartet.
10:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Paint Men; soloists; male trio.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, J. Fred Coots, pianist and violinist.
11:00 Time; weather; sport review; temperature.
11:15 Louie's Hungry Five; skit.
11:25 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
12:00 Paramount Organ, Harry Foisey.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greeter Gang.
5:30 Boston Market Program.
5:45 Educator Orchestra; time.
6:00 Footlight Echoes with Edward Jardon.
6:15 "Program Builders," with Linus Travers.
6:30 CBS, Roy Atwell, monologist; soloist; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
6:45 Two pianos and soloist.
7:00 Baseball; news.
7:15 Pitts's Harmony Monarchs.
7:30 CBS, St. Moritz Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Barbershop Quartet.
8:30 CBS, Old time popular songs; soloists; players; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Liberty Hour sketches; music.
9:45 CBS, The Boswell Sisters.
10:00 CBS, Pillsbury Pageant; Toscha Seidel, violinist; Theo Karle, tenor; Songbirds quartet; Sam Lanin's Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, "Poet's Gold"; poetry readings; music.
11:00 "The Merry Minters."
11:15 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:30 Emery Daugherty and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Benny Meroff and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Nocturne; Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's Program.
5:45 Hawaiian Melodies.
6:00 Evening Musicale.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 "Cathedral Echoes."
7:00 Variety program, Peggy Rais.
7:15 "Etchings in Music."
7:45 Bedford Zoo Program.
8:00 Chatham program.
8:15 "Songs We Love to Hear"; soloist, violin, organ.
8:45 Time announcement.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Asbury Park Casino Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, John Kelvin, tenor.
6:00 CBS, Earl Carpenter's Orchestra.
6:30 Time; baseball; news.
6:45 Vocal duets.
7:00 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
7:15 Savino Pizzi, tenor.
7:30 Eddie Welch and his orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Riverside Foursome, male quartet.
8:30 Talk; voice and piano.
9:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Emery Daugherty and his orchestra.
10:30 Time; news; "Melody Mirror."
11:00 CBS, Jacw Denny's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Jack Crawford's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Quaker Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
1:10 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—NBC program.
1:30 p. m.—NBC Farm and Home Hour.
2:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:45 p. m.—NBC programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Chicago, Fred Hoey, reporter.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

"LIBERTY" TO FLY AGAIN

LIBERTY, N. Y., July 23 (AP)—The plane "Liberty," which carried Messrs. Otto Hillig and Holger Hoiriis across the Atlantic last month, is to fly the ocean again, with its new woman owner, Mrs. Umberto Loffredo, as the pilot. She bought the ship yesterday from Mr. Hillig for a flight to Rome.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

The Maples
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A home with surroundings quiet and harmonious, where guests may have experiences care if needed, or come for rest and study. Under management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter for the past 12 years.) State Maternity License. 15 Mason Terrace. Regent 1090. Apt. 9419.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS overlooking Art Museum, $40 up. Office, 484 Huntington Ave., Boston.

BOSTON, 70 and 74 The Fenway—Attractive apartments, newly decorated, 1, 2 and 3 rooms with dinette, kitchenette, Frigidaire, incinerator, etc. Janitor on premises. Com. 7699.

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BOSTON, 90 Museum Rd.—Large 1 room and alcove, also 2-room suites; rent $35 up; overlooking Art Museum and Fenway. Garrison 9047.

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A happy vacation for boys 7-15, in the beautiful Lake Placid region; reduced rates for balance of season. Upper Jay, N. Y.

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WOMAN, good appearance, for soliciting and hostess in large restaurant, 10 to 2 except Sunday; reasonable salary. Write Box M-97, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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LONG ISLAND, N. Y., 36 Yale St.—Quiet, refined, new home, for rest and study; good food; near R. R. station, Oyster Bay branch; near bus line to N. Y. and beaches; temporary or permanent.

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Are famous the world over.
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200 Letterheads, $3.00; envelopes, cards, bills, same; combination 500 each, $7.00; practitioner's cards, bills, 100 each, $2.50; personal stationery; church and lecture work; announcements, programs, menus, booklets; anything; reasonable; good service; also plain and raised printing; paper bought. CALL PRINTING CO., 17 E. 16th St., N. Y. C. Algonquin 4-4147.

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Golf Links and Ocean Within Walking Distance
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FURNISHED room and board for business man or student in private family, in Belmont; country surroundings; Christian Scientist preferred; references exchanged. Box M-91, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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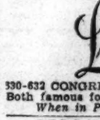

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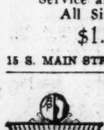
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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Pearly Nautilus

Year after year beheld the silent toil
That spread his lustrous coil;
Still, as the spiral grew,
He left the past year's dwelling for the new,
Stole with soft step its shining archway through,
Built up its idle door,
Stretched in his last fond home, and knew the old no more.

THUS does Oliver Wendell Holmes poetically explain the mysteries of the nautilus shell. From a small beginning at the tip the tiny sea creature grows, necessitating larger quarters; so a larger cell is formed and attached—the original being vacated and closed over. And so it continues until a flat, spiral, chambered shell results with several former living quarters back of the large open part where the fully grown nautilus lives.

Through all the cells of the shell a tube extends from the body of the sea animal, attaching it to the first division of its home; and its organ of locomotion is a sort of "foot," hollow like a funnel, through which it sends a jet of water with force enough to push itself along. It also can creep over the sea bottom by using its feelers, moving head downward, and the shell held high somewhat in snail fashion.

A large shell of the southern seas may be 12 inches across. As we find it there cast up by the tide, there is an outer casing of creamy tone with delicate brown shadings; but if we meet with a nautilus shell in a museum case, the outer covering is likely to be removed, revealing the lustrous lining which looks like mother-of-pearl.

Judging by the delicately frail house of the pearly nautilus one might not suspect that its inhabitant was in possession of parrotlike jaws and a number of small feelers with which it captures its food which may be crabs and mollusks; but these features reveal the fact that the nautilus is closely related to the octupus and the cuttle fish.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Ibid, (Miss A. K. DeB.)—Common abbreviation for Latin *ibidem*, "in the same place." It usually follows quoted matter in this way *(ibid., p. 468)*, and the sense conveyed is that the quotation is on page 468 of the book next above mentioned. Pronounced *ib'-id;* with each *i* short. *I-bi'-dem*, however, calls for the second *i* long.

Pretense, remembrance, confidence (Miss J. M. S., who inquires the sound of the last consonant in each)—These words are pronounced *pre-tense'* (note the accent), *re-mem'-branse, kon'-fih-dense*, with the *s* in each instance as in past, not as in pens.

Wont (Miss H. F. M., who asks if the word should be written with an apostrophe)—In the proper use of this word no apostrophe is required: (a) as an adjective, as, "She was wont to go"; (b) as a noun, as, "It was not his wont to be absent"; (c) as a verb, as, "A yearly trip she wont to take." The confusion, no doubt, arises from the use of "won't," a contraction of "woll not," meaning "will not." Webster, however, brands this colloquial.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Music Puzzle:
Chopin, piano.

In Lighter Vein

Her Objection

The Governor of Arkansas was visiting the state penitentiary. A colored woman inmate asked for a pardon.

"What's the matter, Auntie, haven't you a nice home here?" asked the Governor.

"Yassuh," she replied, "but Ah wants out."

"Don't they feed you well here?"

"Yassuh, Ah gits good victuals; dat ain't hit."

"Well, what makes you dissatisfied, then?"

"Ah is only got jis one 'jection to dis here place, Guvnor. An' dat's de repitation hit's got out ovah de State."—*Labor.*

Partners

"So you and your wife share alike in the work of getting breakfast?"

"Yeah. She burns the toast and I scrape it."—*Unidentified clipping.*

Couldn't Fool the Dog

"I once possessed a splendid dog. He could always distinguish between a vagabond and a respectable person."

"What's become of him?"

"Oh, I was obliged to give him away. He chased me."—*Tit-Bits.*

Matter of Credit!

"Yes, sir! I've driven my car for three years and have never paid a cent for repairs."

"Hm-m—I've never been able to get a garage man to do work on credit."

A Quotation for Today

HE IS twice a conqueror who conquers himself in the moment of victory.
—SYRUS.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Feast

London

IT WAS a grilling day, and everyone was doing his utmost to keep cool—a difficult task! Yet a large crowd had gathered round something on the sidewalk. People stood in the hot sunshine watching and laughing at a small white terrier, which, heedless of such a large audience, was having the time of his young life . . . for in front of him were several small pools of what, a few moments before, had been some ice-cream wafers.

What a feast! And how his pink tongue lapped up the sweet, cool refreshment. It seemed to be a race between the dog and the sun as to which could make the ice cream disappear the quicker. The terrier won and soon there was nothing but the crumpled paper that had wrapped them up.

The crowd chuckled, and the dog gave every evidence of being delighted with such an unexpected feast. But there was one small lad whose face was the picture of despair. The owner of the dog, realizing more or less what had occurred, smiled at the boy.

"Were those ice-cream wafers yours?"

"They certainly were, Sir, until I dropped them. And the young women in my offices sent for them . . . now . . . look! . . . what shall I do?" replied the office boy.

"Well, my dog seems to have appreciated them and he surely ought to pay for them. Here, take this and get some more."

A half crown was thrust into the boy's hand—more than enough to replace the needed quantity of ice-cream wafers—while the dog and his master disappeared in the crowd before the boy could even say "thank you."

The Children's Corner

Emmaline and Susabet

IT WAS a warm summer morning, promising to grow warmer as the day advanced, and in Farmer Ben's henyard Emmaline and Susabet, the intelligent hens, were wondering how they should spend the day.

Most hens take each day as it comes,

Emmaline Flapped Her Wings and Landed on the Seat of the Motor Truck.

and are quite satisfied to scratch about in one place and lay an egg somewhere. But Emmaline and Susabet were not like most hens. They knew that their first duty was to lay an egg apiece for Farmer Ben, but after that they felt that the world was so full of interesting things to see and do that it was wasteful and silly to stay and scratch about in one place. So this morning each had laid an egg just where Farmer Ben would know where to look for it, and now they were wondering what to do next

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"The day seems warm to walk.
Shall we select some shady spot
And while the time with talk?"

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"We might, but I'd admire
To sit at ease and ride along
Upon a rubber tire."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"To motor would be sweet.
And we could have our pleasant talk
A-sitting on the seat."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"I see that Farmer Ben's
Preparing to set out for town.
Perhaps he'd take us hens."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"If we could make him see
We'd like to take a ride with him
I'm sure he would agree."

So Emmaline and Susabet went over to the barn where Farmer Ben was getting his motor truck ready to go into the village. It was a neat, red-painted motor truck with Farmer Ben's name on it in large letters, and it had a wide comfortable seat where Farmer Ben sat when he drove it. When Farmer Ben saw his two favorite hens he smiled pleasantly and waved his hand.

"Good morning, Emmaline and Susabet," said Farmer Ben.

"Cluck, Cluck," said Emmaline and Susabet, which was their way of saying good morning. Then Emmaline looked at Susabet and Susabet looked at Emmaline, and Emmaline ran toward the motor truck, and jumped, and flapped her wings and landed on the seat. And Emmaline was hardly there before Susabet was beside her, and they both looked at Farmer Ben and said "Cluck. Cluck. Cluckety-cluck. Cluck."

"Well, upon my word!" said Farmer Ben. "I believe those hens want a motor ride. Is that what you want, Emmaline and Susabet?"

"Cluck," said Emmaline.

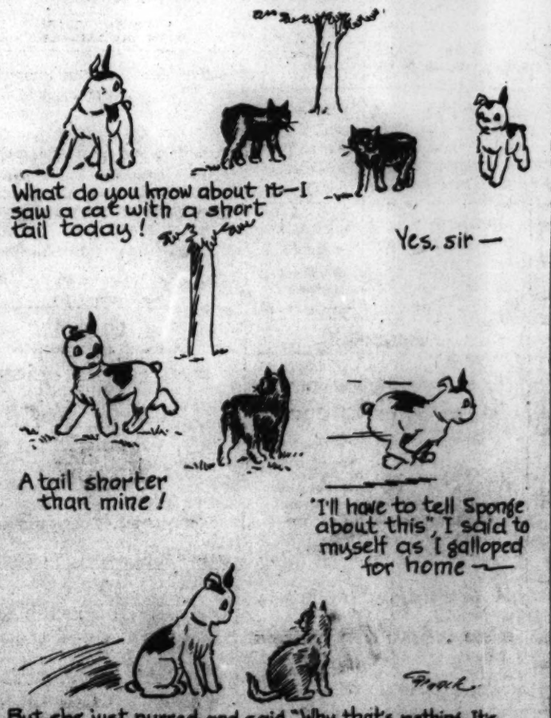
"Cluck," said Susabet.

"I'll be glad to have you," said Farmer Ben, climbing aboard and starting his motor. "If some people take their dogs motor riding, there isn't any good reason why a farmer shouldn't take his hens."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"How fortunate we are!
It isn't every hen, my dear,
That has a motorcar."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"Nor is it every hen
Gets on so well with farmer folk
As we with Farmer Ben."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


What do you know about it—I saw a cat with a short tail today!
Yes, sir—
A tail shorter than mine!
"I'll have to tell Sponge about this", I said to myself as I galloped for home—
But she just purred and said-"Why that's nothing-It's probably a Manx cat-They all have short tails—and about all I could say in reply was, "Oh"—

Split Words Puzzle

What you see out in the ocean -- ----, said Jack.
Then it must be an ------, said Mary.
Five is one half -- ---, said Henry, who -----
studied his arithmetic lesson with his chum.

Two words are needed to complete this puzzle. In the upper sentences the word is first split into two different words, and then the same letters, in the same order, supply the second word. The same is true of the lower sentence.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Wheat—A Quarter a Bushel

AT TWENTY-FIVE cents a bushel, Kansas wheat is selling at the lowest level since 1883, and the farmers, in disgust at such returns, are urging one course after another to improve them.

Whether these prices are high or low, however, does not depend upon any comparison with previous years. It depends upon what twenty-five cents means in buying power. At bottom wheat is a means of exchange for other commodities which is merely facilitated by money. A correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor at Salina, Kan., supplies the necessary criterion of judgment. He says:

> In Salina today a bushel of wheat can be exchanged for little more than two loaves of bread selling for 10 cents each. A bushel of wheat will not buy a good lunch uptown, and it may take a load of wheat to purchase a pair of shoes, for an entire load of wheat represents about $12.50.

According to these yardsticks, prices for Kansas wheat are wretched and do not represent a fair return for labor, comparatively considered.

These unequal prices are creating barriers to trade between the rural and urban sections of society which are far more effective than tariffs. Clearly, the farmers will not be able to buy as many pairs of shoes as they are accustomed to buy. The same barriers have been erected between agrarian and industrial nations by these disparities in prices. For example, steel rails, which are a major element of development in agrarian countries, have been almost stationary in price in the last three years. During that time wheat has declined about 75 per cent. Just as the individual farmer will not be able to buy his normal quota of shoes, so the farming country will not be able to consume its usual quantity of steel rails. In both cases wheat is the only ultimate way of payment.

In his present lot the Kansas farmer will receive the sympathy of more-favored folk. The same sympathy, however, will not be felt for his apportionment of the blame, particularly in his criticisms of the Farm Board. As a price-fixing body the Farm Board has been as unhappy an experiment as similar bodies which in various countries have tried to stabilize the prices of commodities with a world market. But during the period when it bought and segregated wheat it did succeed in raising the return to the American farmer twenty-five cents a bushel above the world price. This has been equivalent to a subsidy to the farmer paid by the taxpayer.

Now the Farm Board finds itself with 200,000,000 bushels on its hands, and has decided that it will dispose of its hoard gradually. However, much deeper causes than the Farm Board's selling policy are at work to depress wheat prices. In the opinion of the United States Department of Agriculture, they are likely to be operative for at least another twelve months. It would therefore be advisable for the American farmer to give heed to the statement of the chairman of the Farm Board, Mr. James C. Stone, that there is no prospect of permanent improvement of the farm situation until the supply of American wheat has been reduced to a domestic basis. For it is the surplus above domestic needs that basically determines the price that the American farmer gets for his produce.

The idea back of a withdrawal by the United States from the export field is that the Government would then be able to pursue a wheat policy which would not be affected by world conditions. This is the case in such countries as Germany, France and Italy, all wheat-importing countries which carefully protect their farmers from the rigors of world competition. Consequently, these farmers are now receiving at least three times the world price for their wheat. Whether, when the United States has withdrawn from the export field, the country at large would be willing to indorse another kind of subsidization depends upon the measures proposed.

This, however, is looking a long way ahead. The point is that in reducing his acreage until American wheat has declined to a domestic basis the farmer may help himself much more than any authority can help him, at least in the matter of price. Another method, perhaps more attainable, is that the farmer should further the coöperation which has been encouraged by the Farm Board until it reaches the point where he is in a position to control the amount of wheat available for export. Such a method would accomplish the same purpose as the reduction of wheat growing to a domestic basis in providing the conditions for the development of a sheltered wheat policy.

Parliament's Dignity Still Intact

MANY English papers of late have expressed grave concern for the honor and reputation of the British Parliament. They have taken seriously to heart the unfortunate scene in which Mr. John McGovern, having refused to withdraw from that august assembly when the Speaker indicated that his presence in it was no longer strictly necessary to the national well-being, became the center of a mêlée in which half a dozen members struggled to prevent disciplinary officers of the House from ejecting the unruly member. That incident has now been happily closed by the unqualified apologies of those principally concerned in it. But the memory of it still rankles. Still, the suggestion is made that scenes like this will destroy Parliament's world-wide reputation.

The fear is exaggerated. It would, of course, be unreasonable to maintain that the scrums of the football field are an ideal way of settling abstruse questions of constitutional propriety. On the other hand, it is equally unreasonable to maintain that such misplaced sporting enthusiasm causes the repute of Parliament to totter dizzily on the edge of collapse. If it were so, indeed, the collapse would have come long ago.

The Mother of Parliaments has attained a venerable age, and she has known many unruly children. On one occasion 302 years ago was not Mr. Speaker himself forcibly held down in his chair by a couple of M. P.'s? Did not Burke strive to create a commotion by hurling a dagger on the floor of the House of Commons? And, more recently, did not the Liberal Opposition in the year 1905, led, it is said, by no less respectable parliamentary figures than Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Winston Churchill—while Mr. Alfred Lyttleton in vain attempted to speak—shriek and shout for an hour and a quarter, "We want Balfour," until the Speaker, in despair, suspended the sitting of the House on the ground of grave disorder?

These are not the brightest episodes in Parliament's long history; but they serve a salutary purpose if they remind us that Parliament is not necessarily degenerating every time its members give way to a slight exhibition of temper. Parliament is great enough to be able to afford such little interludes.

A Code for King Coal

IN ILLINOIS, soft coal operators and miners are both compactly organized. Thirty years' joint dealing has developed a sort of common law code which serves satisfactorily in meeting and settling all but exceptional issues in the ordinary daily work of the mines.

A preliminary description of this code based on study of 10,000 cases is issued by the Russell Sage Foundation at a time when invitations have just been issued by the United States Government for a conference between members of the Administration and representatives of the miners on the one hand and operators on the other, in an attempt to bring order to the bituminous industry. A more complete study which will be based on several years of research by Louis Bloch, statistician of the California Industrial Relations Department, and Miss Mary van Kleeck, one of the Sage Foundation's experts, will be published in the autumn.

The information presented by the preliminary report is very timely. It does not assert that collective trade wage agreements would settle all the troubles of this basic industry, but it does hint that Old King Coal would do better as a limited monarch than as a tyrant, and it makes perfectly clear that broad economic and industrial advantages are to be gained by closer organization of the two elements within the fields.

The Illinois coal area lies somewhat apart from the other bituminous fields, and consequently has escaped some of the competition and many of the troubles that harass the outside industry. That, perhaps, is the chief reason why a state of peace exists there at present. The second reason is undoubtedly this common sense coöperation between workers and employers. Common problems, like introduction of new machinery, are handled by joint commissions. The management has absolute authority in its own sphere, but, on the other hand, every workman has a right to a hearing, and to redress, by joint committees on which he is represented.

The social advantages of giving workingmen a voice in self-government are obvious. Instead of feeling themselves serfs in an industrial autocracy, they are learning the lesson of cooperation and respect for the other man's rights. Introduction of the Illinois scheme would not in itself solve the coal industry's problems. These are economic, based on wasteful and destructive competition, that has passed all bounds of reason. But a widespread and compact organization of workers, or of operators, for that matter, would, by just the degree of its success, add an element of cohesion to a disorganized industry.

Bicycles and Byways

FOR some years now Henry Ford has been engaged in a catholic collection of the relics of an earlier America and in an endeavor to revive some of its customs. Someone with sufficient temerity might respectfully suggest to Mr. Ford that he add to these efforts a campaign looking to the rejuvenation of a delightful pastime which he probably more than any other individual precipitated into relative obscurity—the pastime of bicycling.

Four wheels for two. Engines for muscles. Speed for leisure. These, in answer to the dictates of technological progress, the automobile substituted for the bicycle. The latter, consequently, today finds its use, in the United States, chiefly among the younger set and telegraph messengers. And yet only some thirty years ago 10,000,000 bicycles were carrying the nation—adult as well as youth—out onto a rapidly increasing network of bicycle-created highways. Men with great sweaters that discreetly concealed their necks discussed with women in billowy bloomers the relative merits of twenty-inch handlebars, toe-clips, suspension wheels and what not. Staid citizens inveighed against "scorchers" and their choking clouds of dust. City fathers mooted the acute bicycle parking problem. Newspaper columnists gained fame on bicycle witticisms.

But one can fall here into an easy mistake. The charm of the bicycle is not simply the charm of things past—like the barouches and broughams one sees standing somewhat disconsolately in New York City's Plaza Square. The bicycle has profound intrinsic merits. It is unique as an instrument offering at once excellent exercise and adequate personal transportation. As a means of achieving real acquaintance with new lands and new countrysides it is incomparable, giving to the devotee intimacies and delights that the automobile, the train and the airplane can never provide. Its rider can explore many a byway which the automobilist would avoid.

To be sure, its recrudescence might add to the traffic hazards on the motor highways, as any automobile driver will remark who has had to swerve around one of the 255,456 bicycles made in the United States in 1927, the last year for which production figures are available. But the current persistence of the two-wheeled, leg-powered vehicle in many countries—for example France, where some 7,000,000 are said to be in use, and England, where legions of middle-class housewives living in country districts use them for shopping—testifies to its utility and pleasure. There is reason heartily to commend to the United States, where the bicycle reached its highest fame, a reëxamination and rediscovery of its delights.

Well Done, Dorade!

"FIRST, and well done!"

In this laconic signal of victory is a thrilling reward for the crew of the little cruising yawl Dorade, which bowled into the harbor at Plymouth, July 21, to capsize King Neptune's apple scow not only by winning the transatlantic ocean race from Newport in a passage of seventeen days, but by crossing the finish line before the larger yachts in the fleet of ten had even made a landfall on England's shores.

Sailing serenely out of the vastness of the Western Ocean with the breezy nonchalance of an afternoon sailing party, the tidy little argosy from the sheltered waters of Long Island Sound stood in past Plymouth Hoe to receive as hearty a welcome as Britain can bestow upon a victorious seafarer. Dorade's passage of seventeen days fourteen minutes stands out as one of the highlights of sailing history. The yawl which Olin J. Stephens II of Scarsdale, N. Y., designed and built, and sailed across the Atlantic with the help of his father and brother and four other adventurous amateurs, is only thirty-seven feet long at the waterline.

The log book, which records a voyage averaging 198 miles a day, bespeaks the unceasing driving to which the yacht was subjected. While the navigator's choice of the Great Circle course may have excelled over the tracks chosen by other contestants, skill, more than chance, spelled success for Dorade. As for the other nine racers—seven of which are larger than the winner—they have struck their colors to a worthy opponent. Dorade is every inch a ship; and the members of her crew are thorough sailors.

The fast passage of the little Scarsdale cruiser measures up in importance to the record of the yacht Atlantic, which won the transatlantic race for the Kaiser's Cup in 1905, in the remarkable time of eleven days, sixteen hours, twenty-two minutes, from Sandy Hook to Bishop's Rock. Atlantic, a three-masted schooner, is 100 feet longer than Dorade at the point where wind and water meet.

Dorade's crew has demonstrated that "it is not the jump at the start, but the steady going on that gets there," that constant vigilance is the price of victory. Youthful Olin Stephens and his amateur shipmates have proved that even in this era of super ocean liners which bridge the Atlantic in less than five days, and airplanes which encircle the world in little more than a week, the lure of the sea still sends men forth to greater conquests under sail.

"Some Lemon Envelopes, Please"

WHEN one examines the architecture of a postage stamp he notes that the "rear elevation" displays a yellowish substance. It bears the somewhat technical and dignified name of dextrin. Dextrin is an outstanding example of loyalty and affection in all of its attachments. While the "front elevation" displays at different times and issues the faces of famous men, dextrin always has been the exclusive occupant of the rear.

Dextrin is manufactured from the starch of the tropical cassava plant and the United States alone imports annually several million dollars' worth of it. And now the Department of Agriculture is in search of a native product that will develop a tasteless starch. The flavor of the starch of the cassava plant is negligible, and the most delicate tastes are said to find it quite inoffensive. Thus far the sweet potato is said to afford some prospects of supplying the qualities demanded from the rear tenants of the various denominations of postage stamps. Incidentally, the development of a domestic starch for this use would mean another source of farm relief.

But why confine experiments to production of a tasteless starch? In these days of spinach ice cream and carrot candy, what appears to be needed is a more tasty postage stamp. Undoubtedly there are a lot of vegetables that would produce starches of splendid adhesive qualities and striking flavors. But everybody has his or her special delight in the matter of flavor, and resort well may be taken to the use of artificial flavors for the starches federal chemists may be able to develop. A greater use of postage stamps might be encouraged if one could step to a post office window and ask for ten peppermint and two wintergreen two-cent stamps, five pistachio and three vanilla one-cent stamps, and a bunch of lemon envelopes.

Editorial Notes

What a go-forward attitude would be prevalent in the world if all latent talents were given the opportunity to develop! The Fisher Body Craftsmen Guild, in sponsoring a miniature Napoleonic coach-building contest entered by hundreds of boys, is accomplishing much in that direction. A prominent feature of this and similar contests is that beyond the actual awarding of prizes, enthusiasm for achievement along worth-while lines has been strengthened.

The proposed naming of a Berlin street for President Hoover would recognize appropriately his efforts to place the world's economic structure on "easy street."

A knot, the equivalent of one nautical mile an hour, is a measure of speed and not of distance. This is another twist for one who wants to learn his ropes.

If the radio industry can end costly litigation with its proposed "open patent pool," this will give everyone "in the swim" a better opportunity.

How Is Germany to Be Rescued?

By H. B. ELLISTON

IF, AS Bismarck said, history is written where things happen, a good deal of history has been written in the last fortnight, both in Europe and in transatlantic relations. The two weeks have made a kaleidoscope of airplane- or telephone-speed happenings. Yet, though events seemed to run into each other, the period went through two distinct stages, and set the form for a third.

The first stage was financial. The fortnight opened with all the financial signs of a gigantic flight of confidence from Germany. For the sources of it one must go back to the Chequers conversations in England. On leaving Berlin for his talks with British statesmen, Chancellor Heinrich Bruening drew a doleful picture of conditions in his own country. Liquid capital of both foreign and German ownership took the hint and started to flee Germany. In the final analysis, it is transported in gold, and the gold reserve of the Reichsbank began to fall until it hovered on the legal minimum, which is 40 per cent of the note issue.

President Hoover paid public recognition to these conditions when he proposed a year's respite from the payment of war debts and reparations. But the holiday did not come into effect promptly or harmoniously enough to arrest the capital outflow. In fact, the Laval-Mellon conversations intensified it. During these anxious days it gained sufficient momentum largely to offset the eventual decision to ratify Mr. Hoover's plan.

* * *

Two weeks ago the state of the exchange market showed clearly that both marks and pounds sterling were being transferred into francs and dollars. This was the situation which faced the directors of the World Bank when they met at Basel on July 13. Their duty as the heads of the central banks of Europe was to correct it. Any further fluctuations in gold movements at a time when gold is singularly maldistributed held the threat of a stampede off the gold standard. Any increased drain on a weakened Germany would endanger a foreign money stake in that country which is rated at $5,000,000,000. To these possibilities all the directors assembled at Basel were very much alive.

The communiqué which the World Bank issued after its meeting was more important for what it left unsaid than for what it said. It announced the prolongation of a $100,000,000 credit which it had extended about three weeks before and which was due on July 16, and it promised consideration of further aid.

But, judged from subsequent actions, it considered with Dr. Hans Luther, Governor of the Reichsbank, the necessary steps to promote German confidence in Germany. Means should be taken to repatriate the flown German capital and to arrest any further flight. While the Reichsbank was putting these measures into effect, the central bankers helped to counter the flight from the mark in other ways, as is evident from the fact that at the end of the eventful week the mark was no weaker in terms of other currencies than it was at the beginning. The same coöperation is manifest in respect of the pound sterling. Though the state of the dollar exchange would have warranted gold shipments to New York, these in fact have not been made, and the strain on London has been correspondingly relieved.

* * *

The first stage was thus passed. Measures to cope with the exchange crisis are now vigorously in effect. They have been extended to the foreign private bankers with short-term commitments in Germany. Even before President Hoover's plan, short-term "freezing" was announced, at least the American bankers, who are reputed to hold over a billion dollars of the two billion dollars of short-term credits outstanding in Germany, had agreed informally to keep their lines of credit open, and to acquaint the rest when the occasion arose for recalling them. But these are more or less police measures, and merely stop lack of confidence from expressing itself too violently in the flight of funds. Basically confidence must come from below—the individual investor. And in this respect nothing has as yet been settled. The Germans apparently want a long-term loan—a matter outside the scope of the world's central banks or the World Bank. By law or charter the duty is imposed upon these institutions to keep their resources liquid in the interests of their respective communities. A long-term loan would tie up their funds for too extended a period.

And the private bankers can help Germany with a long-term loan only in proportion as the world's investors have confidence in Germany. These are the persons—not the bankers—who buy the bonds. In present circumstances, however, neither the underwriters nor the investors would pay the slightest attention to the German request without some kind of government guarantee.

Post-Dawes-plan loans to Germany have made that country the world's largest debtor. Before the war the United States held this position. But the German loans have not yet yielded the profit to Germany that the lesson of the United States would show they should have yielded. If there is one fundamental in the State Department policy of supervision of foreign loans, it is that as far as possible they should be used productively. It is of the highest importance that this rule should operate with respect to Germany.

* * *

This is a duty no less to the debtor than to the creditor. To the debtor it means that the foreign money shall really be of service in adding to his wealth. To the creditor it is an insurance that he will get his money back. Only by this type of borrowing can Germany, now dependent upon foreign capital, be economically as well as politically sovereign.

Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, former head of the Reichsbank, says in his recent book, "The End of Reparations," that many of the loans to Germany have been "uneconomic," or unproductive. Many of them have been obtained for the purpose of beautifying German cities.

Two years ago, when I studied the loan situation in Germany, I found that American money had been sunk in stadiums, planetariums, gymnasiums, all of which are excellent and productive in the best social sense, but do nothing to fill Germany's capital shortage. They should be secondary considerations as the repositories of borrowed money until this has been accomplished.

As a result of these borrowings, Germany is now saddled with annual payments of interest which total as much as half of her payments on account of reparations, or about $250,000,000. In seven years Germany has piled up a debt which it took the United States forty years to assume in connection with its continental type of development.

* * *

Hence the wariness of the bankers. Things have got to the point, as Dr. Schacht himself says, "where the debtor can no longer with a clear conscience accept credit and where the creditor should ask whether he can take the responsibility for further loans." Even before loan conditions are reached, however, the bankers ask for a prior Franco-German understanding, at least the basis of an understanding, on the issues which the French Government last week-end were reputed to have exposed to the Germans as outstanding between the two countries. Investors who have been dumping overboard their existing holdings at heavy losses will not be willing to put more money into Germany so long as the two governments remain at loggerheads. The rapprochement achieved in Paris has somewhat relieved this situation; the conference in London should further improve conditions. The present stage is definitely political—in preparation for the purely economic stage.

It must not be assumed that the bankers support the cry of certain sections of the French press that Germany should be put in the same leading strings from which the Young plan rescued her. No peace in Europe is imaginable without the maintenance of German sovereignty. The aim should now be to strengthen it. And this cannot be done until Germany is freed from the uncertainty which will always hang over her as long as she has to rely on foreigners for her working capital. In his nine semi-annual reports as Agent-General of Reparations, Mr. S. Parker Gilbert stated that this was the crux of the German problem.

The relief of Germany from the task of paying reparations will promote the accumulation of capital within Germany. When confidence has been restored, and short-term credits again begin to flow to Germany, the respite will be found of great service in helping Germany to replenish stocks of raw materials which at present she cannot afford. Besides assisting Germany to build up her wealth, this may well be the first step to promote buying confidence in other countries.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

For the Smoot-Hawley Tariff

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It seems to me that Mr. O. E. Hodsdon, in his letter in the Monitor, fails to state all the facts about the new tariff in Canada and its relation to the Smoot-Hawley tariff.

In the first place, the new Canadian tariff affects only 4 per cent of the United States trade with that country.

In the second place, the political party now in power in Canada is a protectionist organization, and if the United States had lowered its tariff, Canada would have enacted the same rates she now has.

With only three exceptions, all the industrial nations on earth have enacted a higher protective tariff, either before the Smoot-Hawley law was placed upon the statute books or before machinery was fixed for such increases, without regard to our tariffs.

Before the enactment of the present tariff, shoes were on the free list, while Canada had a tariff of 35 per cent upon American-made shoes; she still has it, while the United States' is only 20 per cent. It should be at least 30.

Czechoslovakia alone exported into American markets, under free trade in shoes, about a million dollars worth a month, made by labor whose average wage was, and is now, just about one-fourth of the American wage rate. Those imports caused some 30,000 shoe workers living in Haverhill, Lynn and Brooklyn, N. Y., to loaf a full month each year.

Last year the United States imported $3,061,000,000 worth of commodities manufactured and grown in foreign nations. With the exception of tropical products, most of this vast importation could, and should, have been produced at home. This would have provided jobs for a vast number of our idle workers.

There seems to be a considerable movement on the part of free traders, or low tariff men, aided by the Democratic leaders, to assail the present tariff, and the Democrats wish to make this a leading issue in 1932. The fact is, however, that every nation on earth, with just one exception, has heavy tariffs.

F. G. R. GORDON.

Haverhill, Mass.

Debt Relief for Farmers

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

During the last winter about half as many families got help from the Red Cross here as the number of families making up the city. The three producing months of April, May and June have been continued drouth, and the rainfall has been but the smallest part of normal.

So it is the farmer rather than the foreigner who should have a moratorium. In fact, on account of the grave situation on account of low prices, the farmers need to have a vacation on the payments of high rates of interest and taxes. Why not?

On the other hand, in view of a deficit in the finances of the United States, if the money counted on as coming from the Allies and indirectly from Germany is not to be paid, who will have to make that up? The taxpayers of the United States, of course.

Since the taxes of the farmers have been increased 300 per cent since before the war, it looks as though the farmers may be expected to make up quite a part of any shortage on account of the holiday granted Germany. Surely the farmers are the best buyers, and they should be protected from bankruptcy, as bankrupt buyers are poor support for business either in prosperity or economic depression.

Henryetta, Okla. A FARMER.

California's First Orange Trees

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your article in the Monitor of May 25 on orange trees is incorrect. The article speaks of orange shoots being brought from Brazil. Orange trees are not started from shoots. The fact is that two small trees were sent to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., and from there were sent to Riverside, Calif., and buds were taken from those two trees and the navel orange industry was started from those two trees. Those two trees are still alive, one in the court at Mission Inn, Riverside; the other at the head of Magnolia Avenue, Riverside, which has an iron fence around it, with a brass plate telling the history of the tree. The article also says that oranges bloom the entire year. This is also incorrect, with the exception of abnormal trees. Oranges bloom in the spring.

I am an orange grower here in California, and know the history and habit of the navel orange.

Ontario, Calif. CECIL G. COOKINGHAM.

An Appeal to Humanitarians

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There is no question before the civilized world today so important and so vital as the question of vivisection. The torture of dumb animals in these laboratories of so-called "scientific research" that now dot our country is great indeed. Still that is not all to be considered—we should be deeply concerned over the moral depravity resulting from this unspeakable practice.

Unless the people awaken and put an end to this legalized cruelty, an era of decadence will surely follow. Hundreds of recognized physicians the world over are beginning to awaken to this fact, physicians whose established reputations give value to their opinions—they are beginning to realize the uselessness and the dangers of the practice of vivisection, and they are honest enough to say so and are doing their utmost to put an end to it. If the people would only realize that it is for their good as well as that of the animals, they would help these doctors who can see the dangers that are ahead from this "infamy of the modern age," as Dr. Ude, professor of the University of Graz, Austria, calls vivisection.

WINIFRED WILKINS.

Delavan, Wis.